THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 198

ATLANTIC EDITION

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CHICAGO MAN UPSETS MAPS OF THE GLOBE

Chart That Has Been Used 344 Years Gives Way to New and Better One

CONTINENTS SHOWN IN CORRECT SIZES

Old Mercator Projection Distorted Land in Northern Hemisphere

By DOROTHEA D. KAHN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To have given the inhabitants of the globe a fairer notion of the shape of the land they live on is the important contribution a university professor of this city has made.

Dr. J. Paul Goode has invented a map projection—several of them—that picture on a flat piece of paper the way this earth looks in the round; and so generally have they been adopted that a good proportion of the present generation of school children in the United States and some abroad are getting conceptions of the relative size and shapes of the continents and larger islands quite different from those taught to their parents and aunts and uncles.

Actually, ever since 1536, schoolrooms have displayed a map that pulls the continents badly out of shape in the northern latitudes, Dr. Goode said in an interview. The map of the world, as most of us visualize it, is the Mercator projection which depicts Greenland as equal in size to South America if not larger, although geographers know it is only one-ninth as big. Dr. Goode's maps give the continents and islands in their true proportions and shapes.

When Dr. Goode's new maps were made public, a colleague wrote him: "Your maps remind me of an argument I had with another boy when I was a lad in school. I said Greenland was as big as South America. He bet it wasn't I took the wager. We went into the schoolroom, looked it up in the geography and I won."

He had, of course, consulted Mercator and didn't know how to make allowances.

Curiously the world felt pretty well satisfied with Mercator's projection for more than three centuries, Dr. Goode said. Then in 1916 came this new type of map, and since then, he said, cartographers have brought out "a flock of new projections."

As a matter of fact, Mercator served his own day rather well and his projection still has a use. This Flemish cartographer of the Renaissance,

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Uruguay on 100th Birthday Receives Stimson's Praise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Uruguay has given the world "a splendid example of people steadily advancing toward higher levels of democratic development," Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, told foreign diplomats and ranking officials of the United States at a luncheon at the Pan-American Union July 18. Jacabo Varela, Minister from Uruguay, was host, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of the Republic.

A bust of Artigas, the national hero of Uruguay, was placed on a special pedestal in the Hall of the Americas for the occasion. Mr. Stimson deposited on it a floral tribute, on behalf of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, extending "warmest wishes for the progress and prosperity" of Uruguay and pointing out that the century which has elapsed since the Republic adopted its Constitution is "full of inspiration to the other nations of the world."

Dr. Varela delivered a brief address on the centennial that his country is celebrating. The Constitution of Uruguay to which the oath of allegiance was taken on July 18, 1830, continued in force until 1918, he recounted, when the Republic adopted a new Constitution, said in many respects to be the most advanced instrument of its kind in the world. It provides for a division of power between a President and a national council of administration, gives recognition to women's right to vote, and contains advanced provisions of a social character, intended to protect the rights of the individual.

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (By U. P.)—Independence Day was celebrated here July 18 with salvos of artillery and student parades. Special patriotic ceremonies were held in the principal parks, in which sailors and marines from Argentine, British and Brazilian cruisers at anchor in the harbor participated.

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Alliances of France and Italy Halt Central Europe's March to Solidarity and Friendship

Two Groups of Small Powers Set Up by Diplomats—Italy Demands Changes in Peace Treaties—Jugoslavia's Intentions Questioned

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the fifth article.*

By DR. PAUL CREMONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The policy followed respectively by France and Italy in central Europe, and more especially in the Balkan peninsula, has given rise to many misunderstandings between the two countries, and been the cause of continual friction.

Indeed, the most delicate period in the relations between France and Italy during the last few years was that which followed the announcement of the signature of the Pact of Friendship between France and Jugoslavia (November, 1927), which, in its turn, led Italy to conclude hurriedly a Treaty of Defensive Alliance with Albania.

It has been fairly natural to find France and Italy working at cross purposes in central Europe and in the Balkans; in recent years rivalry between them has been keen there. The ambition of France is to maintain its own influence unaltered in this sector of Europe and to consolidate as much as possible its relations with the states forming the Little Entente; that of Italy is to extend its influence by means of a pacific expansion and to seek the friendship of the various central European and Balkan states by the conclusion of pacts of amity and trade agreements. The object of these treaties of friendships, outwardly somewhat superfluous instruments, is to prevent the various states from drifting out of the orbit of Italy and into that of France.

Since the beginning of its existence as a state, Italy has always taken the greatest interest in the Balkan peninsula. Owing to its geographical position, it is only natural that Italy should have a legitimate interest in cultivating good relations with all Balkan countries. Consequently it lays claim to certain political influences which should enable it to safeguard its vast interests, as befits a great power, while working in the general interest of European peace. Of all the Balkan states, Jugoslavia has the greatest number of points of contact with Italy; hence the relations between the two countries are of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

HOOVER TO CUT COSTS TO MEET DROP IN INCOME

Searching Study Directed Toward Every Branch of Federal Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the hope of bringing about important reductions in government expenditures during the present fiscal year, without, however, interfering with the program in aid of employment, President Hoover has initiated scrutiny of the outlay of every branch of the Government.

What the total that can be saved will reach is as yet unascertainable, but it is the President's purpose to pare sufficient from appropriations to take up an anticipated slackening of income tax payments next year.

The matter was thoroughly gone into by the President and his full Cabinet at a meeting July 18. The department heads were strongly urged by the President to hold expenditures below estimates so as to aid in avoiding a deficit.

The budget for the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, according to the President, totals $209,000,000 above the actual expenditures for the last fiscal year. The largest increases are for speeding up of buildings, inland waterways, and public works generally, in order to relieve unemployment, and the very considerable increase in outlays for veterans' relief.

In discussing the matter the President issued a statement as follows, in part:

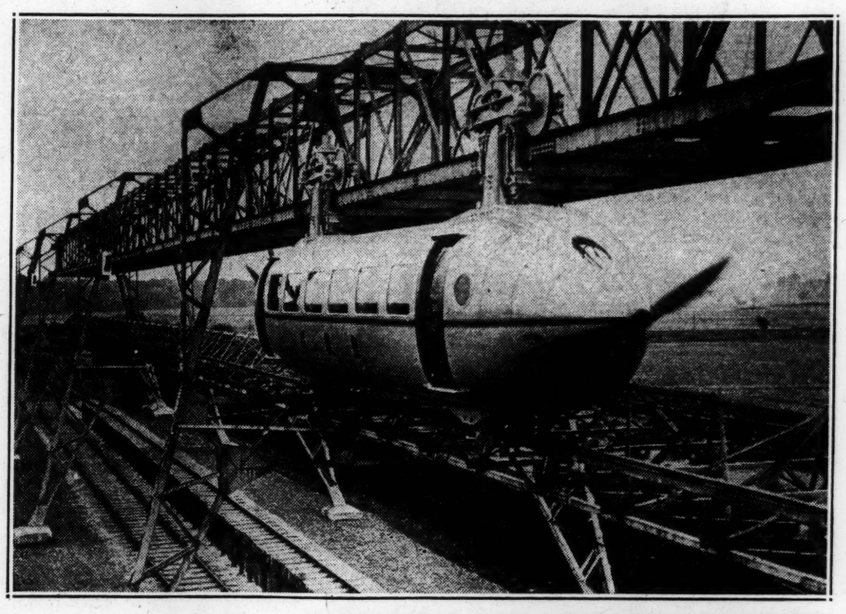
"There has been some confusion as to the amount of increased expenditures imposed by the last Congress by the mistaken inclusion of authorized programs which extend over many years, such as public buildings, roads and rivers and harbors, and only in a small part fall on each annual budget.

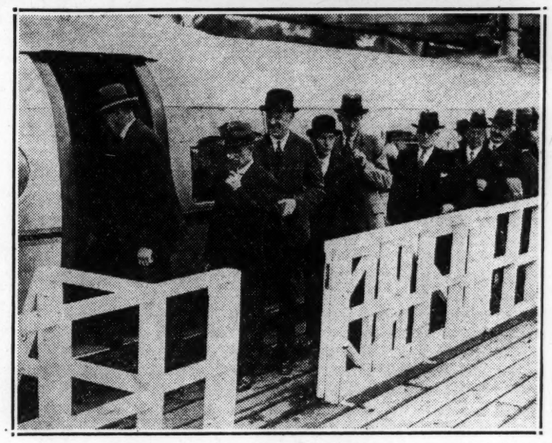
"Also some comparisons of federal expenditures include the post office outlays. It has always been the practice to include only the post office deficit. Otherwise, real comparisons would be destroyed by the variations in post office operations.

"Including the estimated postal deficit, the total budget estimates of expenditures for the present fiscal year are $4,203,254,457, as compared with actual expenditures for the last fiscal year of $3,994,152,487, or an increase of $209,101,970, being an increase of 5 per cent.

"The discussion today was directed to measures for reduction of expenditures below these estimates, with a view to meeting possible reduction of revenue arising from slack times."

This 'Airship' Takes to the Rails





Underwood

JULES VERNE IDEA PUT TO PRACTICAL TEST

The Rail-Plane Appears to Be the Latest Thing in Swift Transportation, if 120 Miles an Hour Is Fast. It Is Exactly Like an Airplane, Only It Hangs to a Single Rail and Has Two Propellers, One In Front and One Behind. At Recent Trials in Scotland, at Milngavie Near Glasgow, It Is Said to Have Been Entirely Satisfactory. The Car Is Seen in the Top Picture Ready to Start, and at the Bottom Passengers Are Seen Entering for the Initial "Flight."

Drys in Mexico Find Education Earns Results

Steady Prohibition Progress Made, and People More Receptive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Prohibition, the immigration problem between the United States and Mexico and Mexico's new penal code were the main subjects discussed before the members of the Fifth Seminar in Mexico July 17 and 18. The attempts to diminish the consumption of intoxicating beverages among Mexican Indians and laborers which are fostered by the department of rural education of the Ministry of Education were told by Rafael Ramirez, head of that department.

If the United States wants to limit Mexican immigration effectively, it can do so without passing a single law, just by the more literal application of the old immigration law, which denies persons who cannot read or write the right to enter the United States, said Dr. Manuel Gamio, leading Mexican natural scientist and internationally known as research worker and archæologist, while an explanation of how Mexico's penal code, said by many to be one of the most advanced in the world, is being put into practice, was made by José Almaraz, chairman of the expert committee which has replaced trial by popular jury.

Dr. Ramirez said the idea of temperance education is taking hold and is gaining strength.

"Indication of the irresistibility of the trend," he said, "is the fact that even the authorities with influence in the life of the little settlements are augmenting little by little the ranks of our battalions suppressing the sale of intoxicating drinks, fiercely combating clandestine traffic or at least regulating the sale of alcoholic drinks in such a form as may be considered a step in advance. While it is true that much has still to be done, we are happy with the results obtained in the first 18 months of the campaign. We know of many regions in the country where the anti-alcoholic idea has taken definite hold. It is quite usual to find in district supervisors' reports information like this: 'The anti-alcoholic endeavor in my district which I myself did not believe would have any effect is bearing fruit.'

"I have complete faith in the tenacious and intelligent endeavor of our

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U. S. ELIMINATES ITALY IN DAVIS TENNIS CONTEST

Win in First Three Matches Gives America Right to Challenge France

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—The United States's youthful tennis team on July 19 gained the right to challenge the French for the Davis Cup, eliminating Italy in the interzone final by sweeping the first three matches.

The fine doubles combination of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., scored the deciding victory, defeating Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo and Placido Gaslini, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, after Allison and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago had won singles victories.

The Italian champion, Baron de Morpurgo, made a last-minute decision to play in the doubles match after both singles had been lost. Pairing with Gaslini, he and his partner made a gallant bid for victory, but the young Americans were more than they could withstand in the final set.

Shortly before the doubles match began Lott downed de Morpurgo by scores of 3—6, 9—7, 10—8, 6—3, in a contest interrupted July 18 by darkness with the American leading at 2 sets to 1.

Italy, the winner in the European zone, did not go down without the severest kind of a struggle. All three matches were desperately fought, the opning singles contest between Allison and de Stefani, as well as the doubles, going to five sets and the Lott-de Morpurgo affair to four.

The concluding singles matches now cannot affect the result of the match. With the necessary three victories out of five already gained, the United States now stands qualified to play the French holders of the cup in this same Roland Garros Stadium July 25, 26 and 27.

Youthful Princess Does Own Shopping

FORFAR, Scotland (AP)—Little Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of York, went shopping here July 18, carrying her own purse and paying her own bills.

She is staying with her mother, the Duchess of York, at Glamis Castle near here and came to town escorted by her maternal grandmother, the Countess of Strathmore, to buy a book. Several were shown to her which, after much examination, she rejected, saying: "I've seen that already."

Finally she found one that was new to her and asked the price. Then she said, "I will take that," and produced her purse with dignified self-possession and paid for it.

MELBOURNE EXHIBIT 'OPENED' IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL (AP) — Acting Mayor Lesage pressed a button in the City Hall and 8000 miles away in Melbourne, a huge electric sign flashed the words, "Montreal" at the opening of the Melbourne Radio Exhibition.

A few minutes earlier the Lord Mayor of London had opened the exhibition by a similar performance. The hookup was arranged by the Canadian Marconi Company. The electrical impulse was sent by land wires to Drummondville, Que., transmitted by beam wireless to Melbourne, and flashed to the town hall there by land wires.

WHALEN SWEARS 'RED' DOCUMENTS TO BE AUTHENTIC

Genuine Beyond Question, He Says of Papers Implicating Soviet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Grover A. Whalen, one-time police commissioner, declared under oath that documents implicating the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Russian Soviet Union commercial agency here, as a channel for revolutionary propaganda were genuine "beyond question" at the fourth public hearing before the Fish Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities in the United States here on July 18. Officials of the Amtorg, who will be heard by the committee next week, denounced the documents as forgeries when they were first made public by Mr. Whalen as head of the police department on May 20.

Evidence that the documents were "actual photostatic copies of the originals" and had been obtained from the Amtorg Corporation's files would be presented to the committee only in executive session because, Mr. Whalen said, of the hazards involved in the disclosures to the police undercover men, and their families. In such session also, he said, evidence would be offered of the operation in the United States of the Soviet Ogpu, the secret service organization in charge of Soviet propaganda. Inspector John A. Lyons, head of the Federal Bureau of the Police Department and undercover men of the Radical Squad, would present this evidence, Mr. Whalen added.

The offer was accepted by Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of the committee, who said that he would arrange for an executive session in police headquarters.

Mr. Whalen reiterated emphatically, upon being questioned, his confidence in the genuineness of the documents, the originals of which he said had been sent back to Russia. Should this be conclusively established in the secret hearing and the Amtorg found to have overridden its trading privileges granted by charter, the latter might be withdrawn, it was inferred.

"These documents were obtained by our agents some time before we released them to the press," Mr. Whalen said. "I referred them to

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Equality of Women

What It Means in Soviet Russia

is one of the subjects discussed by Marc T. Greene, world traveler, in the second of a series of six articles on "The New Russia" now appearing in the Monitor. How the people live, the purpose of the Workers' Clubs, and the virtues and faults of the new marriage law receive attention in this article, which will be published on the Editorial Page

Monday

European Flight to Test Reliability Centers at Berlin

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Sixty competitors from six nations have arrived in Berlin to start July 20 on the second European circular flight for light airplanes.

Germany leads with 30 competitors, Poland follows with 12, England with seven, France with six, Spain with three and Switzerland with two.

Two ladies are participating. They are Miss Spooner and Lady Bailey, both from Great Britain.

Regrets are voiced here that there are no American competitors. The route covers 7500 kilometers and provides for 29 compulsory landings. It starts and ends at Berlin. Some of the principal towns crossed are Frankfort, Rheims, Calais, London, Paris, Madrid, Barcelona, Lyons, Berne, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Koenigsberg and Danzig.

The most difficult sections are crossing the Pyrenees and Swiss mountains. The flight is not considered a race, but a test of reliability. Only the time needed for covering each lap will be decisive.

The German Aero Club was intrusted with organizing this year's flight because a German pilot won last year's European flight.

University Head Says Overproduction of Trained Men and Women Impossible

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—"There is no danger of overproduction of trained men and women."

This was the statement of Dr. Robert G. Sproul, in a declaration of policy on taking office as the new president of the University of California.

He emphatically declared against limiting the enrollment of the institution, now considered the largest in the country.

"As far as numbers are concerned," he said, "I feel that the most important question is that the qualifications of our entrants to do adequate university work be maintained, and that the quality of work in the university be not impaired with any idea of making it possible for an increasing number of students to meet the requirements.

"Subject to these two limitations, I believe that the university should welcome those who desire to come to us. An increase in numbers, if quality be maintained, cannot but be desirable."

Discussing the experiment now being projected at Leland Stanford Jr. University—that of eliminating the freshman and sophomores and tending toward a graduate university—Dr. Sproul said:

"I do not believe that many institutions should adopt a new policy until its success has been demonstrated in at least one.

"For instance I should like to see one institution demonstrate over a period of years the desirability of eliminating the freshman and sophomore years of the traditional American university before committing the University of California to such a program. That seems likely soon to be tried in this State and we shall watch the results with great interest and be guided as to our future policy by them."

Dr. Sproul favors both sports and student self-government. Admitting that there have been "undoubtedly grave abuses" in intercollegiate competition, he stated, "nevertheless such competition has also made great contributions to student life. There is no taint of professionalism or commercialism in sports at California and they will not be tolerated in the future."

He closed his discussion with the statement: "The youth of today are not worse than the youth of yesterday—if anything they are better. We will try to send them out of this institution with ideals."

Lindberghs' Son Is Made Member of Flying Club

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Handsomely engraved on a gold plate, a life membership in the Long Beach Flying Club was forwarded July 18 to Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., baby son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Naturally, it was sent by air mail.

SIDKY'S REPLY IS DISPLEASING TO THE BRITISH

Attack on Alexandria Police Declared to Be 'Without Provocation'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British official circles appear to be distinctly annoyed at Sidky Pasha's note to Sir Percy Loraine, British High Commissioner in Cairo, replying to the British communication on the subject of the recent disturbances in Egypt.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons on July 17 said that the assaults on the police, who were "unarmed and thus powerless against a concerted attack" were "without provocation."

If fighting begins again the British Government will be bound to intervene, because both Paris and Rome have let it be known that they will appeal to London, not to Cairo, if foreign lives and property are endangered. One of the chief preoccupations of the British Government, however, is what to do if Sidky Pasha carries out his threat to change the electoral law. Symptoms of the Cabinet's difficulty is seen by reading between the lines in Ramsay MacDonald's statements in the House of Commons. "We can be no party," the Prime Minister declared, "to an alteration of the electoral law, even if precluded by the declaration of 1922 from actual intervention in an internal issue of this nature." The British Government may not find this an insoluble conundrum, but it is, nevertheless, giving the Foreign Office plenty to think about.

Sidky Objects to Coming of British Warships

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — With two British warships in the harbor, Ismail Sidky Pasha, Prime Minister, in an official note published on July 19, accused the London Government of having intervened in Egypt's affairs.

His note was in answed to a communication made him by Sir Percy Loraine, British High Commissioner in Egypt, in which he was told, after the serious rioting here on July 15, that he would be held "responsible for protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt."

Sidky Pasha said that "order and tranquillity having been restored, the presence of British warships in Egyptian waters is no longer required for the purpose of safeguard." In conclusion he said that the British note could not be interpreted as calling in question the Government's exclusive authority.

"I do not evade for an instant the responsibilities alluded to in the British Government's communication, although the communication is not of a nature to facilitate the task which I am resolved to accomplish," he said.

BATTLE OF PACT IN SENATE IS ENDURANCE TEST

Opponents of Naval Treaty Would Force Administration to Invoke Cloture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—After 12 hours of continuous session the day previous, the Senate on July 19 returned again to the tense struggle of compelling an obstructive and irreconcilable fractional minority to permit it to dispatch its work of ratifying the London Naval Treaty.

The issue is wholly one of whether the opposition will break under the pressure of long hours of continous filibuster that the silent but unyielding majority is holding them to, or the Administration will be compelled to invoke cloture to liquidate the stalemate.

There is no doubt as to the ratification of the treaty or of the rejection of all reservations with the exception of that offered by Geofge W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, relating to secret agreements, which is acceptable to the President.

The opposition leaders, George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire and Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, are holding out to force cloture. With the collapse of their case against the treaty, it is seen that they are anxious to obscure the fact in a cry of "gag rule" and compulsion.

Mr. Johnson frankly admitted this when during one of his numerous talks on the floor he said: "You have

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Senators Present at Quorum Calls

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

SENATORS answering to quorum calls during the 12-hour July 18 session were as follows:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Norris, Oddie, Phipps, Patterson, Pine, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion, Shipstead, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenburg, Walcott, Watson (42).

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, George, Harris, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Walsh (Mont.), Walsh (Mass.) (16).

WHEAT BELT FACES SPLIT ON CROP CUT

North Dakota Backs Farm Board Against Kansas for Less Acreage

LEGGE WIELDS CLUB TO FORCE DECREASE

Some States Smart Under the Threat of 'No Cut in Planting, No Aid by Government'

North Dakota adds its weight with the Administration and the Farm Board for a cut in wheat acreage.

At the same time the Administration and the Farm Board are backing the threat made a year ago by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, that if there was no reduction in acreage to wheat there would be no financial help from the Government.

Thus the wheat belt finds itself splitting. Kansas openly demands the right, voiced by Gov. Clyde M. Reed, to plant as much wheat as the State can raise and insists that the Government add 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat to the 69,000,000 it already has in order to bolster the market.

Gov. George F. Shafer of North Dakota takes the "liberty of differing with Governor Reed and his demand that the Government enter the grain business." He goes on to say that he believes, with Mr. Legge, that the solution of the farm problem "rests with the farmers," and is one "to be worked out by a long-time, coöperative program."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D.—The 80,000 farmers of North Dakota, greatest spring-wheat state, speaking through Gov. George F. Shafer, take issue with the Kansas demand that the Federal Farm Board enter the open market in an attempt to bolster wheat prices.

Governor Shafer, fresh from a tour of the entire state, carried this message to Alexander Legge, Farm Board chairman, here July 16:

"From the people of this State and from myself personally I extend the heartiest offer of coöperation to the plans of the Federal Farm Board," Gov. Shafer said. "If it is not presumptuous on my part, I take the liberty of differing with Governor Reed and his demand that the Government enter the grain business. We of North Dakota believe as Mr. Legge does, that the eventual solution of the farm problem rests with the farmers and is not a matter to be settled in one or two years, but a problem to be worked out by a long-time, coöperative program."

That the State has already coöperated in reducing wheat acreage is shown by federal figures which place the 1930 plantings 500,000 acres below last year's figure and at the lowest point in the last decade. Following the Farm Board suggestion, flax acreage increased this year by 2,250,000 acres over 1929.

Farm Board Wins Backers in Demand That Farmers Put Less Land to Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — One year ago Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, warned farm coöperatives that federal money would not be advanced if acreage were not reduced, and 12 months later, with the fall in the wheat price threatening to become the major politcal campaign issue in the West, the Farm Board and Administration have unmistakably nailed their flag to the mast of the same policy.

Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, followed T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, in a formal denunciation issued by the bureau of publicity, Democratic National Committee, of the asserted failure of the Federal Farm Board to aid agriculture, and these speches issued July 17 and 18 respectively, are accepted on all sides as the preliminary twin salvo's that will culminate in a raking Democratic fire on this exposed target in the congressional election just ahead.

Set side by side the speech of Mr. Legge delivered July 17 at Fargo, N. D., and the statement of Mr. Thomas express the two opposed views of the situation. Mr. Legge declares that to aid the farmer he cannot repeal the law of supply and demand; Mr. Thomas charges that the law of supply and demand has suddenly been invoked by the Farm Board as a red herring to cover the "failure" of the Farm Relief Act.

The attitude of western Republican congressmen in the crisis is yet undecided. They cannot appeal to their constituents on a platform of "law of supply and demand." Mr. Legge's return to Washington next week will bring a visit from Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and a new call for government purchase of 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat. This is the next step in the unfolding drama, for Mr. Legge's refusal is a foregone conclusion.

DE RIVERA CHILDREN PENSIONED

MADRID (AP)—The Spanish Government announced on July 19 the grant of pensions to the three minor children of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, late dictator of Spain. Two daughters, Carmen and Pilar, and a son, Fernandez, will receive 5000 pesetas ($550) annually until they reach the age of 21.

WALKER ORDERS HOUSE CLEANING IN CITY BOARDS

Wide Powers of Inquiry Given in Answer to Public Criticism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor James J. Walker broke his much-critcized silence on the mounting list of municipal scandals in New York City on July 18 when he vested James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, with wide powers of inquiry for a thorough investigation of city departments which have figured prominently in recent indictment cases.

These departments are, specifically, the Board of Standards and Appeals, which will be examined for its methods in granting garage permits, and the Department of Docks, for its pier lease methods.

The Mayor's decision to institute a "house cleaning" of his administration comes when the list of major scandals involving the city's public officeholders have reached the total of 10 in three years. These involve alleged thefts from the taxpayers amounting to an estimated total of $5,000,000, bribes amounting to $100,000 and hints of direct corruption of far greater extent.

They have resulted in a sequence of grand jury inquiries and of one demand after another for a state investigation, either legislative or gubernatorial. The latter has become a clamor in the last few weeks, to which practically every political faction has lent its voice save the administration Democrats. In high Tammany quarters and at City Hall, however, it was known that the mounting list was causing the keenest disturbance.

Address on Current Affairs

It was the concensus in City Hall circles that Mayor Walker's action, which followed closely upon his announcement that he would address department heads at City Hall on July 21 on "current affairs," was the beginning of a city-wide clean-up, the need for which has been stressed over many months by disclosures in inquiries by Charles H. Tuttle, federal attorney, and T. C. T. Crain, district attorney. It was also held that the administration inquiry would offset the present movement to authorize an investigation from Albany.

The Mayor has assured Mr. Higgins a competent force to carry on his inquiry and his appointment carries with it the power to subpoena witnesses and records. The commissioner said that with the aid of a field staff already available, he would begin his investigation at once. Where subpoenas are issued, he added, the hearings will be open to the public.

In addition to the two departments specified, it is believed that the inquiry will of necessity include the building, fire and tenement house departments, whose orders frequently come within the appellate jurisdiction of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Mayor Walker said, following his appointment of Mr. Higgins, that his delay in taking action was solely attributable to his unwillingness to interfere with federal and county investigations and to his wish to avoid the appearance while these investigations were in progress of seeking a "political whitewash" through the Higgins inquiry. The appointment follows within a day of the first meeting of the Citizens Committee named by the Mayor to investigate the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Much Interest Aroused

Recent disclosures have brought out nothing that would reflect directly on the Mayor or on any of the elective city officials, and the Mayor has professed publicly that he would welcome an investigation of city affairs provided it were kept free from political bias. The fact that his talk on Monday evening to city department heads instead of being confined to these heads will be radiocast throughout the city and State is arousing much interest in its context among both Democrats and Republicans.

Both admit that he is in an excellent position to speak reassuringly to the electorate on his wish to see his administration placed on a plane above the censure of unbiased observers. Such a talk, the Democrats hold, would serve to disarm the efforts of the Republicans to start a political "fishing expedition" in this city.

It was held by some observers that the Higgins inquiry might well have been actuated by advice of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, it is known, has not regarded with indifference the seriousness of disclosures against the Tammany régime. The Governor will confer with legislative leaders on July 22, the day after the Mayor's "current affairs" talk, on the necessity for a special legislative session to authorize an investigation of the Walker-Tammany Administration.

WEALTH AND LABOR MUST JOIN, SAYS GREEN

TORONTO (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Sheet Metal Workers Union here on July 18 that "if the governments of the United States and Canada and the possesesors of great wealth wished to remain secure, they must join organized labor in solving the unemployment problem."

"There is nothing so disastrous to the social order as unemployment," he said. "It provides a fertile field for discontent and even revolution."

Making the buying power of the worker equal to the powers of production is the solution, Green added. To do this, he said, the American Federation of Labor urged a five-day week and wages on a scale which would maintain an equilibrium between production and the needs of the worker.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Socialist Attacks Old Party Regime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—"The moral bankruptcy of the old party administrations," and the "graft disclosures" in New York City departments were described by Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist party, in the keynote address at the Socialist state convention, which opened here July 19, as factors that would influenec unprecedented gains in Socialist support in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Hillquit said the party entertained no illusions about its chances to carry the State in the coming election, but that it was determined to make a campaign that would be one of the most memorable and telling in its history, and would establish it as "an effective and important factor in the politics of the State."

"We are going to nominate a full ticket on a platform of political purity and social justice and progress," Mr. Hillquit said, "so as to give the honest and thoughtful citizens of this State an opportunity to exercise their franchise in a manner compatible with political self-respect."

There were few periods in the history of America, he continued, when the old parties "were more discredited and distrusted than now and when the need for a radical political change was felt so generally and so keenly."

WHALEN SWEARS 'RED' DOCUMENTS TO BE AUTHENTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

Inspector Lyons for checking up as to accuracy and to see if from a police standpoint they had any reference to the criminal activities of the Communists he was investigating. He reported to me that in his opinion they were authentic and that they had relation to the Communist groups causing violence in the city."

Mr. Fish took occasion during this testimony to deny the charge made by Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, that the appointment of the Congressional Committee had been motivated by the publication of the alleged Amtorg documents.

"The resolution creating the committee was introduced in Congress months before any one knew of the existence of these documents," Mr. Fish said, "and was passed regardless of whether they were authentic or not."

Implicated in the Amtorg documents, so called, are Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg board; Boris E. Skvirsky, so-called "unofficial Soviet ambassador" and head of the Soviet information bureau in Washington; Saul Bron, onetime head of the Amtorg and now transferred to Great Britain; T. G. Grafpen, secretary-treasurer of the Amtorg, and a list of 30 Communist agents in the United States.

George Djamgarov, a Russian with offices at 655 Fifth Avenue, who was named by critics of the documents as taking an unusual interest in them and who, it was alleged, declared he knew where the documents came from, has been attending the hearings and will be called upon to testify on Communist activities.

WESLEYANS INDORSE POLICY ON MALTA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Leeds, attended by 600 delegates with the Rev. Dr. Herbert B. Workman, head of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster, presiding, has passed a unanimous resolution approving the British Government's stand regarding the Vatican's action in Malta.

Isaac Foot, Liberal Member of Parliament, in moving this resolution said: "I am apprehensive that in the desire for peace the present deadlock may end in a way prejudicial to the people of Malta. . . . I hope in this matter we shall not be content merely with a 'No popery' campaign. I believe the answer to the claims of the Vatican is to be found in the proclamation of the Gospel. The greatest man who reached the shores of Malta was not Lord Strickland or the Bishop of Malta but Saint Paul."

4-H CLUB TO RADIO PROGRAM FROM LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The champion 4-H Club judging team, now on a European tour, will talk to club members in the United States from the studios of the British Broadcasting Company in London on July 21, just before their return to this country, according to an announcement from the National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

This is the first time in the history of 4-H Club radio programs that the clubs have participated in an international short-wave radiocast. The program will be received during the National Farm and Home Hour, 11:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., central standard time.

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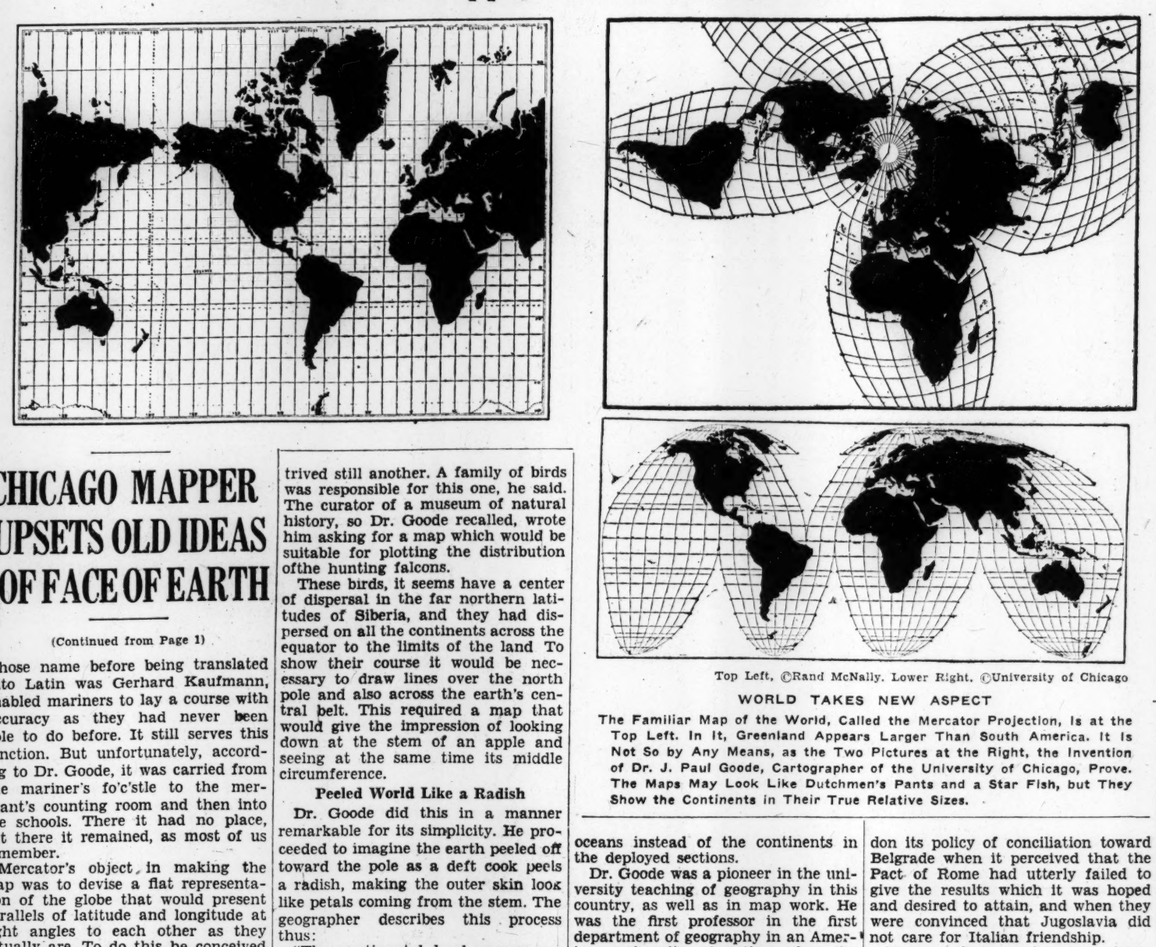

Top Left, ©Rand McNally. Lower Right, ©University of Chicago

WORLD TAKES NEW ASPECT

The Familiar Map of the World, Called the Mercator Projection, Is at the Top Left. In It, Greenland Appears Larger Than South America. It Is Not So by Any Means, as the Two Pictures at the Right, the Invention of Dr. J. Paul Goode, Cartographer of the University of Chicago, Prove. The Maps May Look Like Dutchmen's Pants and a Star Fish, but They Show the Continents in Their True Relative Sizes.

CHICAGO MAPPER UPSETS OLD IDEAS OF FACE OF EARTH

(Continued from Page 1)

whose name before being translated into Latin was Gerhard Kaufmann, enabled mariners to lay a course with accuracy as they had never been able to do before. It still serves this function. But unfortunately, according to Dr. Goode, it was carried from the mariner's fo'c'stle to the merchant's counting room and then into the schools. There it had no place, but there it remained, as most of us remember.

Mercator's object, in making the map was to devise a flat representation of the globe that would present parallels of latitude and longitude at right angles to each other as they actually are. To do this he conceived the world as a hollow cylinder instead of as a sphere, and then he unrolled the cylinder so that one could see its entire outer surface at one time. In this map the world is just as big around as it approaches the poles as it is at the equator. In other words, he stretched out the two ends so that if you take the scale of miles and measure off an inch at the equator you will get a distance three of four times as great as is represented by an inch in Greenland.

Problems Comparatively New

All these problems did not exist in classical times when the known world was only the Mediterranean basin. That inland sea was so small a part of the curved surface of the world that maps could be fairly accurate without resorting to any device to give the effect of a spherical surface. But with the discovery of the New World came a demand for a map that would represent shapes of entire continents as they actually are, and one that would at the same time be an equal area map, that is to say, that would be so true in its proportion that a square inch measured off at any one spot would be equal to the same number of square miles as any other square inch anywhere else on the map.

Numerous attempts were made, some of them highly important contributions to cartography. Sanson in 1650 invented what is known as a sinusoidal map; later dates brought forth Lambert's azimuthal projection in 1772; and one by Mollweide described as homolographic, in 1805. Each was constructed on a mathematical theory. Each represented progress in some feature, but none was wholly satisfactory for general use. Mercator remained on the schoolroom wall.

As a practical geographer, Dr. Goode set out to improve these maps. He was a teacher of geography in the University of Chicago and he saw that his colleagues and his students needed a map that would give equal areas in all portions of the surface without sacrificing true shapes of the land in giving them. So he hit on the novel idea of "interrupting" the parallels of latitude.

Map Shows How It Is Done

How this is done can be grasped by a glance at the map. The purpose becomes apparent as the distribution of the land spaces is studied. It will be noticed that through the middle of each continent runs a straight line as a mid-meridian. The result is to give the continents shapes nearly true; to make parallels of latitude meet those of longitude at nearly right angles; and still to preserve equal areas.

The University of Chicago copyrighted the "interrupted sinusoidal" map in 1917. The copyright is intended only to insure the proper credit for the work. Any publisher may use the map merely by giving recognition of its copyright and authorship. One large map publisher has made a wide distribution of the homolosine map to schools. The United States Department of Commerce has adopted a map patterned after that of Dr. Goode.

After this invention the Chicago geographer continued to bring out improvements in the different map projections. Two years later he copyrighted a map called "interrupted homolographic," and it is this one which is most widely used. In 1923 he published a map which combines features of both his preceding inventions and called it "homolosine." Each has some peculiar advantage making it especially adapted to some particular purpose.

Two years ago the geographer contrived still another. A family of birds was responsible for this one, he said. The curator of a museum of natural history, so Dr. Goode recalled, wrote him asking for a map which would be suitable for plotting the distribution ofthe hunting falcons.

These birds, it seems have a center of dispersal in the far northern latitudes of Siberia, and they had dispersed on all the continents across the equator to the limits of the land To show their course it would be necessary to draw lines over the north pole and also across the earth's central belt. This required a map that would give the impression of looking down at the stem of an apple and seeing at the same time its middle circumference.

Peeled World Like a Radish

Dr. Goode did this in a manner remarkable for its simplicity. He proceeded to imagine the earth peeled off toward the pole as a deft cook peels a radish, making the outer skin look like petals coming from the stem. The geographer describes this process thus:

"The continental land masses are deployed radially from the north pole. Each continental lobe is given a mid-meridian of its own, thus assuring the best possible shape for the continent."

Thanks to this map, the flight of the hunting falcons can now be pictured graphically right over the polar regions of the north and down across the equator, all on a single map. Many other important data can also be plotted, such as geological formations, which, like the falcons, do not choose to confine their course to the areas usually given the prominence on world maps.

When oceans are being studied rather than land routes it is possible to use this method, centering the oceans instead of the continents in the deployed sections.

Dr. Goode was a pioneer in the university teaching of geography in this country, as well as in map work. He was the first professor in the first department of geography in an American university, at a time when the only studies of the earth made in colleges of the United States were those of geology departments. Now there are numbers of geography departments and many of them are manned by former students of the pioneer geographer.

Seven years ago Dr. Goode received the Helen Culver Goid Medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago. He has 23 school wall maps in extensive use, and is now revising his Schooi Atlas, which gives the countries of the world from the American point of view, devoting a far larger proportion of space to maps of the New World than is allotted in atlases intended for European use.

Alliances of France and Italy Halt Central Europe's March to Solidarity and Friendship

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest importance from a political standpoint.

Moreover, Italy has a most special interest in the Adriatic; being an eminently maritime power it has the absolute need of feeling itself perfectly safe in the Adriatic, and must therefore be in a position to dominate and bar it completely. The Adriatic is for Italy what the Rhine frontier is for France.

In the realization of its Adriatic policy Italy is chiefly hindered by Jugoslavia, which not only possesses the opposite, and strategically more important, coast, but has on several occasions given clear signs of an intention to interfere with the independence of Albania, which has also large interests in the Adriatic.

The problem of Albania's absolute independence is one of vital importance for Italy, and any attempt aiming even indirectly at jeopardizing that independence is regarded by Italy as detrimental to its interests, and therefore to be opposed by every possible means.

Treaty Aroused Friction

The unfriendly reception which the first Treaty of Tirana, whereby Italy guaranteed Albanian independence, has had in France caused not only surprise but considerable ill-feeling in Italy, all the more as France, it is alleged, has no direct or indirect interests in the Adriatic. The attitude of the French press was regarded in Italy as a definite proof of the unlimited support which France proposed to extend to Jugoslavia and as an unwarrantable interference in affairs which did not even remotely concern it.

The destinies of the Balkan peninsula, and indirectly also those of central Europe, largely depend on the elations between Italy and Jugoslavia. As regards these relations, it is now but too evident that even the most subtle arts of diplomacy have failed completely to improve them and to place them on a basis of collaboration.

The honest endeavor made by M. Pashitch and Signor Mussolini to dissipate all the ill-feeling which arose between the two neighboring states after the war by the Treaty of Friendship concluded in Rome in January, 1924, has proved fruitless. This treaty, in fact, failed to bring that moral atmosphere whereby a friendship officially proclaimed in diplomatic instruments is transformed in a friendship heartfelt and true.

Mutual Distrust Evident

Nothing is gained by pretending to ignore that the two countries do not entertain friendly feelings for one another. Their mutual distrust is partly accounted for by the settlement of the peace treaties, which did not satisfy either party, and by the nationalist ambitions which are keenly entertained on both sides.

They are both to blame for the present situation and for the vicious circle in which the two countries have been living since the end of the war. On the one hand the Government of Belgrade did nothing to put into practice the spirit of the Pact of Rome of 1924; on the other, Italy has swerved from the lines established in that pact in order to safeguard its interests in the Adriatic and in the Balkans, seeking to ignore and even to isolate Jugoslavia.

It is stated in Italy that the Italian Government was compelled to abandon its policy of conciliation toward Belgrade when it perceived that the Pact of Rome had utterly failed to give the results which it was hoped and desired to attain, and when they were convinced that Jugoslavia did not care for Italian friendship.

However that may be, it is admitted that after the conclusion of the Pact of Tirana in 1926 Italy's policy in the Balkans has assumed a distinctly anti-Jugoslav character, apparently aiming at isolating and encircling Jugoslavia. In order to counteract Italy's move and to guard itself against a dangerous encirclement Jugoslavia concluded a pact of friendship with France and strengthened the links binding it to its two allies in the Little Entente.

Groups of Small Powers

This state of affairs gave rise in Europe to two distinct groups of small powers, respectively under the leadership of Italy and France, and a situation was set up which is in open contrast with the fundamental of solidarity and co-operation that should exist among nations.

Italy is today bound by pacts of friendship and has intimate relations with Albania, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria and even with Greece and Turkey. It has also concluded similar agreements with Poland and Rumania, which countries, however, are also bound by treaties of alliance to France. The pact of friendship which Italy had with Czechoslovakia expired last year without being renewed.

Among Italy's neighboring states, only France and Jugoslavia may be regarded as military powers, and, as a result of their treaty of friendship, they are to a certain extent bound to follow a policy in common toward Italy. Italy's relations with Jugoslavia depend in a great measure on its relations with France, and it is generally considered that if Rome and Paris were to come to an understanding on all the questions outstanding between them, an arrangement between Italy and France's ally, Jugoslavia, would be made without difficulty.

One of the principal obstacles for a Franco-Italian agreement is said to be the Franco-Jugoslav treaty, which is regarded here as being chiefly directed against Italy. This persuasion is becoming daily more deeply rooted, especially in view of Jugoslavia's extensive military preparations. It is undisputed that large supplies of munitions, in a measure far exceeding the defensive needs of a small power have for a long time past been pouring into Jugoslavia from France, and this fact gives rise to serious doubts regarding Jugoslavia's peaceful intentions.

The Italian press often publishes articles throwing light on these military preparations and calling the attention of the world to the inevitable dangers which would have to be met if the present system is persisted in.

Move for Rapprochement

During the last few months a very significant movement in favor of a rapprochement with Germany has been noted in Italy. The very cordial welcome extended recently to the German naval units visiting the Italian ports, the changed tone of the Fascist press toward Germany, the clear allusions contained in some manifestos published on the occasion of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war to the effect that Italy had forgotten the past and was desirous of resuming cordial relations with Germany, are such eloquent symptoms that it would be a mistake to ignore them.

On the other hand, one must not jump to hasty conclusions and believe that Italy has already decided to bind its destinies to those of Germany, but these facts are surely an indication of Italy's present state of mind.

In the Italian political world the view is taken that Europe is passing through a phase of transition, and that the present status quo will not be permanent.

Now the question is raised by Italy: When the appointed hour shall have arrived, will the new European rearrangement take place confusedly, intrusted to chance or to the fatality of the events which will occur at the crucial moment? Or should they rather be foreseen, and almost preordained, by the powers which have the greatest share of responsibility for the present conditions in Europe and among which a foremost place is occupied by France and Italy?

Would it not be more advantageous for both Italy and France to follow a policy of solidarity instead of putting themselves at the head of groups of small powers having opposite interests?

In order to render possible a collaboration between them it is necessary that France should adopt a more friendly attitude toward Italy and should also abandon that political predominance which it has held on the Continent since the end of the war. The new situation in Europe caused by the war does not admit any single power to exercise a directing political influence. Political hegemonies in Europe should not be allowed to exist as their revival might be prejudicial to peace. That is the Italian view.

Revision of Treaties

Finally, Italy does not believe that the present arrangement of Europe and of the world, as established by the peace treaties, is in conformity with justice. Of all the victorious powers, Italy is the one chiefly interested in a revision of the peace treaties. "In those treaties," Signor Mussolini stated in the Italian Senate in 1928, "we find some great accomplished facts, which remain such and which none of us seeks to revoke or to place under discussion. But there are also in these peace treaties clauses of a territorial, colonial, financial and social nature which may be discussed, revised and improved with the object of prolonging the duration of the treaties themselves, and consequently of insuring a longer period of peace. . . . Serious complications will be avoided if, by revising the treaties where a revision is manifestly necessary, a more ample breathing space will be given to peace."

As Signor Grandi remarked in his recent speech before the Italian Parliament, a lasting agreement between France and Italy is one of the indispensable conditions to enable Europe to recover from its long convalescence and start afresh on a long period of prosperous and fruitful activity. The only basis of justice, however, he added, on which such an agreement could be reached was in the reciprocal recognition of "parity of rights and parity of duties."

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GLASGOW WELCOMES 450 ENDEAVORERS

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Four hundred and fifty members of Christian Endeavor Societies in the United States were officially welcomed in Glasgow July 18.

The visitors are en route for the Rotterdam world conference and on arrival were received by the Lord Provost and members of the City Council. They intend touring Scotland before proceeding to the Continent.

REICH ELECTION PLANS PROMISE LIVELY CONTEST

People Urged Not to Put Faith in Misguided Politicians

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany is already full of preparation for the coming elections, and the preliminary election programs prepared by the different parties throw significant light on the political situation here.

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg proclaims he will fight the present parliamentary régime in the coming elections. It is generally believed he will coöperate with the party of Adolf Hitler, Germany's would-be Mussolini, in the next Reichstag.

The German People's Party, representing heavy industry, tells its followers to place more faith in President von Hindenburg than in misguided party politicians. This coincides with the idea of this party to lessen the power of Parliament by strengthening the power of the Government backed by the President.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, declare that the labor population will prevent any tampering with the German Republic's democratic Constitution. Germany may not and will not become a second Italy, they say.

ZEPPELIN LANDS IN HEAVY STORM

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, returning from a smooth 60-hour flight over Norway, Iceland, France and Switzerland, arrived at her home port on July 18 in a storm that delayed her landing.

The Graf was compelled to cruise over Lake Constance for about 20 minutes before there came a lull in the storm. Then she made a smooth landing at 7:52 p. m. (1:52 p. m., E. S. T.) and 25 minutes later was safe in her hangar. The passengers were enthusiastic about the flight which was under the command of Capt. Ernst Lehmann.

Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the Italian dirigible Italia, wrecked in the arctic two years ago, was the first passenger to step out of the gondola.

RADIO REDUCES TOLL OF STORM IN JAPAN

LONDON (AP) — A Lloyd's dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, July 19, said that a typhoon had swept Nagasaki and vicinity the previous day, sinking or severely damaging about 150 small steamers, motorboats and junks.

The storm passed across the Loochoo and Kiushiu Islands in southern Japan and swept northwestward across Korea, leaving widespread damage in its wake. Seventy fatalities, more than 100 missing and 737 injured were reported, while 17,200 homes have been damaged or destroyed. Radio warnings of the storm's approach, broadcast the previous day, are believed to have been instrumental in keeping the losses within moderate limits.

Spring Used by Lincoln to Serve in Christening

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Water from the spring where Lincoln drank as a boy will be used for christening the new cruiser Louisville, Sept. 1, at Puget Sound, Wash.

Mayor Harrison has accepted an offer from the Ladies' Lincoln League, of Hodgensville, Ky., birthplace of the Civil War President, to supply the water from the Lincoln spring.

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WILLIAMSTOWN ANNOUNCES 300 LECTURERS

List Includes Literary, Scientific and Political Celebrities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Arms limitation, Indian nationalism and Russia, the great problems which are facing the world today, are among the principal questions for discussion at the tenth session of the Institute of Politics, to be held here July 31 to Aug. 28, according to an announcement by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the institute.

In announcing the final program, Dr. Garfield also made public the list of those enrolled for the one month session. Including literary, scientific and political experts from many European countries as well as from 21 of the American states, the list contains nearly 300 names.

France and the disarmament problem, the freedom of the seas, Western civilization and the world, Great Britain's naval policy, arbitration and intervention in the Caribbean, the political aspects of aerial navigation, the arctic and antarctic, are among other questions which will be considered in lecture courses and at round tables during the course of the session.

The list of lecturers include: Lord Eustace Percy, president of Board of Education in Great Britain during the Baldwin Administration; Dr. Paul J. Mantoux of Paris, director of the Post Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva and one of the advisers of the French delegation at the London naval conference, and Dr. Walter Simon, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany.

BATTLE OF TREATY IN THE SENATE IS TEST OF ENDURANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the power, but you have got to utilize it to the full before an individual like myself will yield."

Waiting for Opposition to "Crack"

For a time during the long July 18 session pro-treaty floor managers were hopeful that the opposition would "crack" and that the Senate would be able to finish before adjournment toward night on July 19. There was still this possibilty when the Senate resumed its struggle during the morning of July 19, but administration leaders were inclined to the view that the deadlock would have to be broken by cloture.

On this project it is authoritatively known administration leaders have been at work for several days. It is stated that cloture is dependent upon six senators, two of whom were won over at the night session of July 18. When it introduces its cloture resolution the Administration proposes to have its approval assured.

Only 16 Senators are necessary to validate the motion, but the Administration wants the two-thirds necessary for passage pledged and signed up before it offers its resolution. Four more senators will insure this and to their obtaining the Administration is bending its every effort.

In the meantime the rigorous schedule it instituted as soon as it became apparent that the opposition was deliberately filibustering is being kept up in the hope that the latter will abandon their obstructive policy and allow the overwhelming majority to vote ratification.

12-Hour Work Schedule

Treaty supporters are maintaining full control of the situation. Throughout the July 18 session from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. they maintained at hand a ready quorum and leaders assert they will continue to do so until a final ballot is reached.

Unless some voting agreement is effected during the day the chamber will be kept in session until 11 p. m. on July 19, permitted to adjourn over Sunday and reconvened before noon July 21 and from then on kept on a 12-hour work schedule until the treaty is disposed of.

The cloture motion will be offered as soon as its passage is assured, after all other measures have been exhausted.

Mr. Johnson continues as the "voice" of the opposition. He took the floor three times during the July 18 session, being "spelled" by Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, and Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Moses after declaring a two-hour prepared speech at the beginning of the day made no further contribution to the debate. He frequently consulted, however, with his fellow dissidents. The pro-treaty adherents are compelling the opposition to do all the talking.

The ninth reservation was produced during the evening by Mr. Johnson offering a proposal relating to "foreign entanglements." This is the third reservation he has so far entered. It provides that "nothing in the treaty shall be construed" as requiring the United States "to depart from its traditional policy" of "interfering or entangling itself in the political questions of any foreign state."

DRYS IN MEXICO FIND EDUCATION SHOWS RESULTS

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers; I have faith in the goodness of human material with which we are working."

Dr. Gamio said that all but from 15 to 25 per cent of Mexico's population is illiterate, and of the average of 40,000 Mexicans who have entered the United States yearly, between 1910 and 1928, only a meager 4000 could have been able to read and write, since the immigration class does not come from the top. The nature of the racial contacts between Mexicans and Americans will be very important in the coming generation, Dr. Gamio said, and he believes that the two countries should know each other better through sociological study so that future conflicts may be avoided. He pointed to Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador, as an example of how international relationship can improve when a man of wide human understanding has a hand.

The new penal law, Señor Almaraz stated, which became effective Dec. 15 last, has already disposed of some 200 cases. The processes are still in a formative stage though defined by law and the members of the "supreme council of social prevention and defense" are pioneers in a new sociological experiment. The modern Mexican penal code has an entirely different conception of crime and its punishment than systems in use in other nations.

"It is not crime but the criminal that is important," said Señor Almaraz, "and not punishment, but the cure for the evil. The Mexican who robs must return the full amount that was stolen plus an additional similar amount as a fine. The law attempts to restore to the injured person what was lost and does not simply interest itself in vengence on the criminal. Fines for lesser offenses are not counted in metal money but in days of useful labor as all fines are reckoned in day's toil.

"The socially unfit are not fined or jailed and then turned back on society, but are individually studied and assigned to institutions, workshops, farms or whatever their condition warrants. If they become regenerated they are paroled or set free and not exactly at the end of a sentence fixed by some but when the committee which has the case under observation decides that it is time."

The speaker explained that the brief period of experimentation showed that the system was far from perfect but that the general lines have been traced. The supreme council of which Almaraz is chairman, is composed of five members. The law applies only in the federal dependents and not in the individual states.

CANADIAN BOYS' CAMPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—More than 100 camps for boys, with a total attendance of 5000, were reported in existence at the annual meeting of the National Boys' Work Board of the Religious Educational Council of Canada.

WORCESTER HOLDS TAX RATE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The tax rate for the municipal year 1930 was set July 18 by the assessors of taxes at $28.40 per $1000, the same rate as that levied in 1929.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

J. Francis Kilfoil, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lebbie M. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible] Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. H. W. Carolin, Green Bay, Wis.
Harold Carolin, Green Bay, Wis.
Mrs. Mandaline C. Parker, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Lenone, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth G. Pontin, Belleville, N. J.
Ruth C. Jones, East Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mary E. Wissling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fred Wissling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Albert Hanson, Irvington, N. J.
Albert Hanson, Irvington, N. J.
Mrs. May N. Kutschbach, Columbus, O.
William H. Kutschbach, Columbus, O.
Miss E. Pease, England.
Mrs. Pease, England.
W. G. Cherry, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Mrs. Alice S. Cherry, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Mrs. Edith F. Ehinger, Cleveland, O.
Carl Ehinger, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mildred Vodraska, Cleveland, O.
Yaro Vodraska, Cleveland, O.
Martin F. Comeau, Chevy Chase, Md.
Warren A. Rix, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. J. Edward Humble, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Annie Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb.
Mrs. Margaret Clegg, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. William H. Harris, Auburn, N. Y.
William H. Harris, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Adth M. Graves, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Samuel G. Brady, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel G. Brady, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Gertrude C. Underriner, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Ruth Brainard, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Mexia, Texas.
Mrs. Clara W. Wardlaw, Sebastopol, Calif.
Mrs. Hazel Truth Procter, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lilian Bayless Moore, Two Harbors, Minn.
Miss Alice Converse, Akron, O.
Mrs. Minnie M. Manning, Raton, N. M.
Miss Jessie Gordon French, Raton, N. M.
Mrs. Ida F. Sawyer, London, Eng.
Mrs. Hannah Wheeler, Herkimer, N. Y.
Miss Alice Meredith, Washington, D. C.
James S. Baley, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Virginia H. Baley, Chicago, Ill.
Violette L. Miner, Minneapolis, Minn.
Roy N. Miner, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. D. Gray Jr., Preston, Minn.
Millie E. Gray, Preston, Minn.
Clarence H. Packham, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. Clarence H. Packham, Framingham, Mass.
Miss Aimee Lundgren, Stockholm, Sweden.
Dr. Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Leighton V. B. Marschalk, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. T. B. Price, Toledo, O.
Wayne M. Price, Toledo, O.

ENJOY THAT DELIGHTFUL LITTLE BITTER of MOXIE WHEREVER YOU ARE
ALWAYS KEEP A FEW BOTTLES IN YOUR ICE CHEST

Putting Finishing Touches on Playground Art

Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association of America

Upper—Children Learn Crafts in Summer Time on Recreation Fields of New York Board of Education. Lower—Hockey Games Test Girls' Capacity to Give and Take in Athletic Competition.

Supervised Playgrounds Build and Hold Public's Attention

Leaders Respect Child's Right to Self-Education and Government—Volunteer Assistants Found in Ranks of Adults—Cities Plan Far Ahead

By WEAVER PANGBURN

Playground and Recreation Association of America

The progress of public recreation as revealed in multiplying parks and playgrounds, in the popularity of outdoor sports and swimming, in the expanding influence of organized play in character growth and child safety, in growing community drama and community music, and in the adaptation of the public school to recreation uses has been no accident.

It is leadership at every point that has made public recreation effective, experience has proved. How the leader builds attendance has repeatedly been demonstrated. In one western community, an unsupervised playground drew 15 to 20 children a day. After a trained leader had been put in charge, the attendance gradually grew to 448. When this leader was withdrawn and an untrained person substituted, the attendance at once began to fall off.

In some neighborhoods, the leaderless playground actually becomes a nuisance. So it proved in a city where the mayor enthusiastically laid out and equipped two areas without, however, troubling to appoint leaders, as he did not believe in leadership. At one playground the boys broke the equipment and threw it into the river.

At the other there were so many fights that parents refused to continue sending their children. The instance is not exceptional. So clear is the necessity for leadership that the National Recreation Association never recommends establishing a playground except as leadership is provided for it.

Several Types of Leaders

Depending on its scope and budget, a city recreation system employs the following types of leaders: directors and assistants for each playground, specialists in dramatics, music, handicrafts, or other special activities, a director of activities for women and girls, a supervisor of playgrounds, and the executive at the top usually known as superintendent. In some cities there is also a supervisor of community centers, and an assistant general director. The great majority of leaders of individual playgrounds are employed for the summer months only.

The duty of the leader is not to dictate what the children and adults shall do, but to put materials and opportunities at their disposal. The leader is first of all a friend. He or she stands by to encourage and advise children at their handicraft and games. The fundamental of self-education and self-government is quite generally applied. It is recognized that the best leadership is unobtrusive.

Freedom in Opportunities

The leader helps to organize and administer leagues in all sports, conduct tournaments and contests, plan festivals, play days, and circuses, and he is responsible for playground property. He or she must know how to teach games and crafts and understand the quality and prices of materials. A knowledge of child attitude and a cultural background are essential to successful leadership.

This glance at the leader's functions and viewpoint should dispose of that old shibboleth that supervision restricts a child's freedom and initiative. Good leadership does just the opposite. It frees the child by exposing him to a rich variety of opportunities for personal expression and growth. The learning process is a freeing process.

Leadership for adults also is a process of helping them to do what they want. It aids them in getting rid of their inhibitions and in developing new interests and hobbies. Throughout the program, leaders are able to multiply themselves by discovering volunteers who can assume leadership in activities. In one community a truck driver is the capable leader of an orchestra.

The superintendent at the head of the recreation department is in much of his work what might be called a recreation engineer. He is thinking and planning to make the leisure time of the entire community more enjoyable and valuable. How to locate playgrounds so that children need not cross streets of heavy traffic to reach them, how to convert swamps into attractive lakes or ponds and ash dumps into parklike playgrounds, acquiring and developing summer camp sites, and coöperating with city planners, real estate subdividers and social workers are some of the duties that fall within his office.

Plans Made Far Ahead

Executives in large cities are responsible for property worth millions of dollars and annual expenditures running into six or seven figures. Often they direct the work of several hundred employees. They make plans not for a month or year, but for 5, 10 or 20 years, as they foresee the city's expansion in territory and population increases and changes. Thus, the executive together with his commission or board is sharing in municipal statesmanship.

To prepare men and women for public recreation, courses in physical education and recreation are conducted in 200 normal schools and colleges.

What will be the future of public recreation? A steadily growing popularity seems assured. In some cities there is the obstacle of the spoils system of political appointments which interferes with obtaining good leaders. Elsewhere false conceptions of economy and conservativeness of thought delay the movement.

Yet each year sees more and more cities realizing that recreation pays in attracting industries and population, as well as producing a happier and more efficient citizenship. There is every prospect that more and more public recreation will become the larger public's chief medium for a joyous and sane use of leisure.

ONE NORRIS TO RUN IN SENATE PRIMARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—George W. Norris, leader of the insurgent group in the United States Senate, was relieved of having an opponent of his own name on the Republican ticket for the Aug. 12 state primaries by Charles A. Goss, chief justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, July 18.

The chief justice ruled that George W. Norris, groceryman of Broken Bow, had not filed for senator within the time required by law. He ordered Frank Marsh, Secretary of State, not to place the name on the ballot.

Cuba to Have Rural Schools in Farming

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba will establish a system of rural schools throughout the Republic which will make a feature of farming courses in varying types to meet the needs particularly of the sections in which they are to be built. Thus in those sections where sugar cane constitutes a greater part of agricultural production, particular effort will be made to give the students a broad course in that field.

The new system will open up new avenues of opportunity for the Cuban ruralist and agriculturalist and is regarded here as a forerunner of increased development in the farming industry generally, and particularly in the Government's crop diversification campaign now under way.

In commenting on the situation which brought about the signing of the decree, Dr. Octavio Averhoff, Secretary of Public Instruction, pointed out that the rural schools at present are patterned strictly after those in the cities, with the result that rural school students have been left somewhat ill-equipped for the peculiar problems which confronted them on taking up life on farms.

Soncy Helium Plant Sets Output Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Government's helium plant at Soncy, Tex., achieved a new record output during May, turning out the largest quantity of helium ever produced in one month, the Bureau of Mines announces.

While the plant produced 1,230,350 cubic feet of noninflammable gas used in airships, containing 97.23 per cent helium, the operating costs were the lowest on record and far below any costs deemed attainable by specialists in helium production a few years ago, amounting to $10.91 per 1000 cubic feet of contained helium. The completion, testing and preliminary operation of the second separation unit of the plant took place within the month.

Although production exceeded the largest month's output of the Government's Fort Worth helium plant, which formerly supplied the army and navy, and also exceeds any previous month's production at the Amarillo or any other plant, the operation was at only about 60 per cent of the plant's capacity when both units are in continuous operation.

At the May costs, helium to fill one of the 6,500,000-cubic-foot airships now being built for the navy could be produced by the Amarillo plant with net expenditures from the Treasury of about $50,000.

British Conservative Party Founds Bonar Law College at Ashridge

Lecturers Chosen From Various Groups and Countries to Provide Impartial and Reliable Instruction for the Peace and Prosperity of Great Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A sign of the interest shown in Great Britain in higher education is the formation of the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, intended mainly for supporters of the Conservative Party. The lecturers are taken from various parties and countries in the hope that impartial and reliable instruction may be given.

Among those who are lecturing this summer are the Maharadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan on "The Situation in India Today"; Sir Frederick Maurice on "The Army and Defense"; the Foreign Minister of Patiala on "The Native States of India and Their Problems"; Sir William Furse, the director of the Imperial Institute, on "Empire Trade"; the head of Hertford College, Oxford, on "Foreign Relationships"; and the professor of history of the University of London on "Conservative Thought and Practice."

Ashridge is one of the most historical places in England. Arthur Bryant, who has been making many researches recently into its history, has well described the various changes that have taken place there.

"Turn back the leaves of the centuries," he advises, "for the history of Ashridge is almost as old as that of England." In 1230 there was a wooden hunting box there, probably visited by King John and Richard Cœur de Lion. On the 15th of June, 1330, Edward the Black Prince was born at Woodstock Palace and passed much of his youth riding, hunting and hawking in the forest of Ashridge.

Later, a monastery stood on the site of the present college, and in 1530 Thomas Waterhouse, the rector, entertained King Henry VIII.

"Harry, our King
Is gone huntinge
To bring his deer to bay."

In 1630 Ashridge had become a manor house with courtyards and outhouses, and the owner was often away on the borders of Wales and enjoying "Comus" and the poetry of John Milton.

In the year 1930 the manor house, modernized and full of life, is the center of Conservative education. Men and women ranging from Lady Hartington, the daughter-in-law of the Duke of Devonshire, to a Lancashire mill girl, study there together in a most democratic manner, trying to learn how to help by personal service in maintaining the peace and the prosperity of Great Britain.

Washington Taxi Costs Only the 'Tip'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — "Free taxicab—tip the driver." This placard appearing on an F Street taxicab is the culmination of a taxi muddle that has been growing in the capital like a rolling snowball for the last six months.

Flat-rate 35-cent cabs that made their appearance on the streets of Washington in February started the rate mix up. They grew in such numbers that they are cruising the downtown streets in droves. Anyone who has a car and can afford a $9.50 hacker's license can chalk a "35-cents within the city limit" sign on his car and start a taxi. It has been a great boon to many unemployed who were fortunate enough to own a car. Hundreds of cabs which were on a meter basis changed to the 35 cents flat rate.

Recently a fleet of violet cabs appeared on the streets offering rides for a nickel for the first third of a mile and a nickel for every additional third, thus giving a decided reduction on short hauls. It is rumored that they are being sent out by a standard firm in an effort to break the rate war by forcing competing companies out of business and that if they do, they will again appear in a coat of colors recognizable in any city of the United States.

Their efforts had not yet been noticeably effective when a blue taxi was seen on F street offering free rides to anyone who would tip the driver. The Public Utilities Commission seemed inclined to take the latest cab as a practical joke. The muddle, however, will see other ludicrous situations before it is straightened out, officials believe.

Southern Women Study Economics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A summer school instituted to educate women workers in southern industry, and to improve the condition under which they work, has been opened at Christ School. It is the fourth annual session.

The instructors in the school are a group of college women, many of them holding chairs in universities throughout the country. Some of them have just returned from Europe where they studied industrial conditions and education programs for workers.

The enrollment is limited to 35 women, ranging in ages from 18 to 35 years. Students have been carefully selected by 15 local committees over an area reaching from Baltimore, Md., to Atlanta, Ga., from Louisville, Ky., to Tampa, Fla.

Economics will be the principal subject offered. Many phases of the subject will be studied, particularly those devoted to labor problems and industrial conditions. In addition, instruction will be given in English and in nature study.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING TO BE 'SHADOWLESS'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An unusual note in architecture is planned for a new office building on East Fortieth Street by having the window panes even with the exterior surface of the walls and omitting all entablatures, cornices, architraves, pediments and similar ornamental features, according to announcement made by Kenneth Franzheim, architect, on July 19.

The effect will be of an entirely "shadowless" structure of extreme simplicity, depending entirely upon masses and proportion to give an impression of dignity and grace. Contrasts will be attained by the use of white enamel and black brick, albarene stone and black granite, appropriately relieved with silver metal, and the exterior of the base will be nickel and black up to the third floor. Its height—505 feet—will be emphasized by the use of black spandrels.

Thruout our Shop—"we know how to fit the Larger Woman"

Jays Boston Tremont Place Elevator

Consider COTTONS from JAYS!

The clean freshness of our cotton costumes comes not only from the fine quality of materials themselves, but from the *clean-cut detailing* . . . more than ever necessary in clothes that must stand up under warm weather wear . . . and tubbings! Our collection of COTTONS—2d floor—includes shirtmaker frocks of Scotch madras and sudanette . . . cool, Liberty lawns . . . plain and dotted handkerchief linens . . . and many others . . .

Now in progress thruout our shop: SUMMER CLEARANCE MARK DOWNS!

New! 12-Rib
Tukaway Sportbrella
(Patent Pending)
3.95

Large in Size
But as Easy to Open as an Ordinary Umbrella
For the Lawn and Outdoors
Fold-over Steel Shank

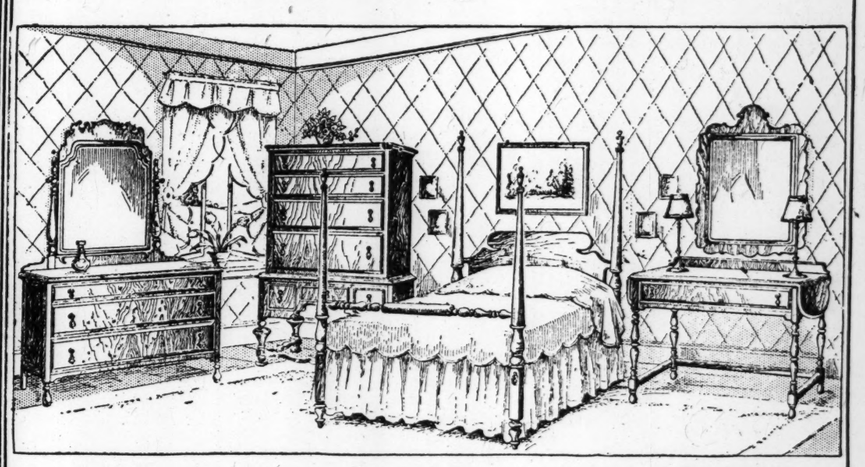
Heavy quality rainproof cotton serge. Steel shank, 61 inches long. Tucks away in 32 inches of space. Umbrella opens to 4-foot spread. Orange tone with green, blue, maroon or black.

Mail Orders Invited
Umbrella Store—First Floor

As closed, with steel shank folded over

SHEPARD'S
The Home of WNAC
BOSTON

FERDINAND'S
Summer Clearance
—*Outstanding in Values*



Antique Colonial Maple Suite
Three Pieces $99

A design that brings out all the beauty and richness of antique Colonial worked out in a restful maple. Consists of full size bed, highboy, large dresser and vanity. Choice of any three pieces . . . . . .

Our new model 4-room suite, completely furnished for $795 in the very latest style and including everything, even to the drapes, fixtures and rugs, will be open all during this sale for your inspection.

All Floor Samples marked 20 to 50% OFF.
High grade living room pieces reduced to about ONE-HALF PRICE.
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At Dudley Street Terminal, Roxbury
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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Emphasizing Lows and Highs in Amplifier Is Described

Several Simplified Circuits Based on Aceves Theory Permit Average Experimenter to Try Out Audio Compensation

By GLENN H. BROWNING
Part II

While at the Radio Show in Atlantic City, a most unusual amplifier was heard by the editor of this page. The theory back of it was extremely interesting. In keeping with our policy of keeping ahead of technical developments so that our readers know all about them before they are available in commercial practice, we have had Mr. Browning do some research on the ideas laid down by Julius Aceves. The following article is the second of two he has prepared on the subject. To those who are interested in the progress in the art of sound reproduction, we earnestly recommend the careful reading of these articles. The first was published July 12. V. D. H.

IN THE first of this series of articles, the definite limitations imposed in recording speech or music as brought forcefully to public attention by Julius G. Aceves was discussed. It was shown that the inherent properties of these sound records were such that the low frequencies contained in music were not recorded with the same intensity as contained in the original producing them. The same was shown to be also true, to probably a lesser extent, of the high frequencies. Thus, from these considerations, two corrections should be applied to reproducing recorded sound. First and most important, reinforcement should be made on the bass tones below 100 cycles. Second, some reinforcement should be given the treble tones above 1000 or 2000 cycles.

Let us first consider the reinforcement of the low frequencies. The lowest frequencies found in records are confined to about 50 cycles and up. Even in radio broadcast, rarely is there anything much below this mark and it has been found almost impossible to detect the difference in quality when frequencies below 50 cycles are eliminated. Most of the orchestral instruments with the exception of the bass viol do not give a note with a strong fundamental below even 100 cycles. In the case of the organ, there is a 32-foot bass stop but this tone would be missed only on rare occasions as it is seldom if ever used alone. Therefore, for ordinary purposes, very excellent music may be obtained if the bass scale stops with 50 cycles as the lowest note.

It is our aim then, in correcting for the inherent diminishing intensity on bass to reinforce the octave between 50 and 100 cycles, with amplitude increasing toward the low end.

Two Simple Methods Told

There are two comparatively simple ways of doing this. One method, which immediately presents itself, is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of simply adding a condenser (C) of the appropriate size in series with the primary of the audio transformer which is connected to the phonograph pick-up.

This condenser, if of the proper size, will resonate the inductance of the primary of the audio transformer and the pick-up at say 50 cycles; in which case, there would be a voltage developed across the primary of the audio transformer at this frequency considerably larger than would otherwise be the case. In fact, if the inductance of the pick-up is neglected, the voltage across the primary of the audio transformer at resonance is the voltage developed by the pick-up times the angular frequency times the inductance, all divided by the resistance in the pick-up plus that of the primary of the audio transformer. For frequencies higher than the resonant frequency, the voltage will diminish.

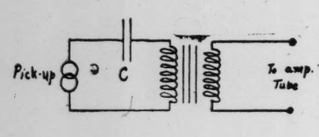


Fig 1

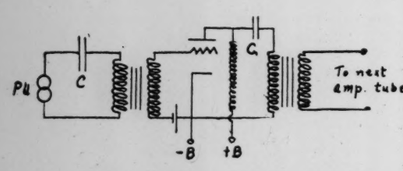


Fig 2

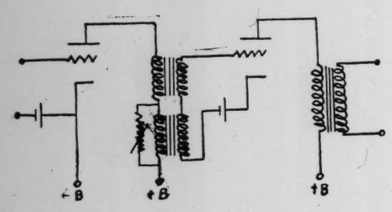


Fig 4

value of approximately .13 microfarads. In experimenting with this circuit, if inductance of the audio transformer is not known, various sizes of condensers should be tried from .2 to .05 mf.

In many cases, the circuit shown raises the intensity of the low tones sufficiently. However, in some cases it is necessary to use the circuit shown in Fig. 2, where the primary of the first and second audio transformers are both resonated to about 50 cycles. In this case a parallel feed in the form of a choke coil supplies the plate of the tube with a positive charge from the "B" supply. This last circuit does not increase the intensity of the low tones as much as is the case in Fig. 1, for the plate resistance of the tube used as an amplifier is in series with the resonance circuit consisting of the primary of the audio transformer and the condenser and thus limits the effect.

Overemphasis on Lows

On the other hand, if the low tones are accentuated too much by the circuit shown in Fig. 1, a resistance, such as a clarostat may be shunted across the condenser (C) and varied until the correct intensity of the lows compared to the high frequencies is obtained.

Another method of bringing up the intensity of the bass is by using a loudspeaker so designed that the low tones are accentuated. In fact, many dynamic speakers have some such characteristic. However, in general, it is somewhat better to use some such design as formerly suggested, where the characteristics may be changed at will.

The high frequency tones are not nearly as much reduced in relative magnitude as the bass. In phonograph records, the lack of these frequencies are due as a rule to worn-out needles or records. Radio receivers' lack of brilliancy is due many times to a high degree of selectivity which cuts off the side bands carrying the higher frequencies. This evil effect begins to be noticed many times above 1500 cycles.

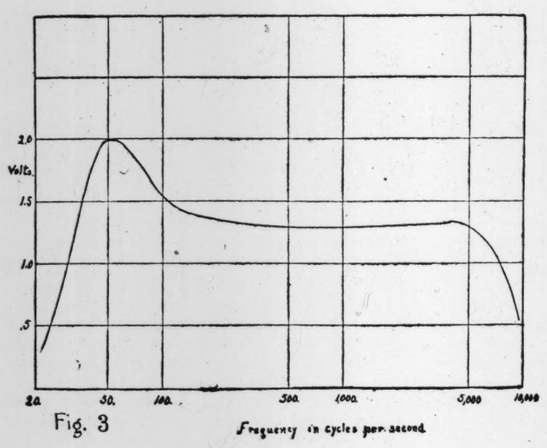
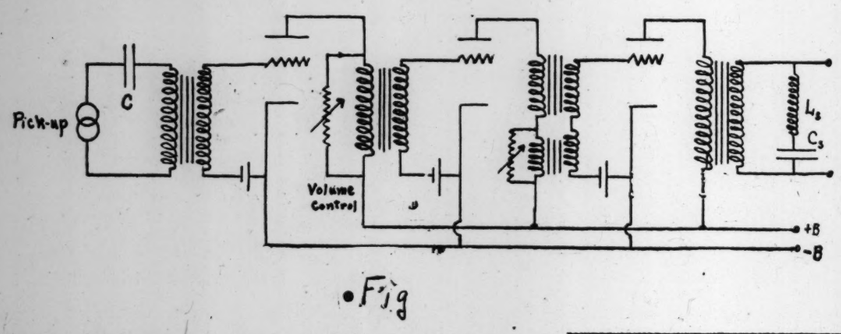


Fig. 3



Fig

Thus, a frequency response may be had as shown in Fig. 3 where the voltage across the grid filament of the first tube is shown at various frequencies.

In order to give some idea of the size which this resonating condenser should be, let us assume that the ordinary transformer has an inductance of about 75 henrys; in that case, the condenser should have a

There are many ways of reinforcing the high tones, but perhaps the simplest is to employ audio transformers which have a rising characteristic. However, if it is desired to readily change the characteristics of the amplifier a separate transformer may be employed which is relatively poor on all frequencies below 1000 cycles. Fig. 4 shows such an arrangement. In this case, the two audio transformers are connected in series. The one which responds to high frequencies has a variable resistance across the primary so that its effect may be varied at will. In connecting the windings of these transformers, care should be taken so that the voltage impressed by each on the grid of the following amplifier tube are in the correct phase to add. In experimenting on such an arrangement, the "fan" can readily obtain a transformer which gives a good voltage step-up on the high frequencies compared to its step-up on the lows. Usually such transformers are of the cheaper type which were used on radio receivers a few years ago.

Eliminating Needle Scratch

Of course, another way of obtaining reinforcements on the high tones is to use a speaker whose response is abnormally good on that register. However, such an arrangement has the disadvantage that its characteristics cannot readily be changed.

There is one disadvantage of reinforcing the high tones in the case of reproducing sound from disk records. This lies in the fact that the needle scratch is very noticeably increased, so that, in many cases, it is necessary to employ some type of circuit for reducing it. However, the greater part of the needle scratch and other surface noises occur at frequencies in the neighborhood of 3500 cycles and may be taken out by a sharply tuned shunt circuit. If this shunt-tuned circuit is sufficiently sharp, a great deal of the needle scratch will be eliminated with no noticeable change in quality. The tuned shunt eliminates only a few notes, and these are practically always overtones. This tuned shunt consists of a low resistance choke of about 20 henry in series with a capacity of about .0001 mf. The corrections are shown in Fig. 5 (Ls and Cs), in conjunction with the completely compensated audio amplifier.

Faithful reproduction of music and speech is the cry in the theaters and in the homes. If there are limitations in recording such speech and music, why not make up for these discrepancies in the reproducing apparatus?

R. C. A. Gets Karolus Light Cell Patent

Washington, D. C.

WHILE Broadway and Tin Pan Alley are buzzing about the possibility of an early introduction of television into a few select theaters of the country, protection of the American patent rights to the Karolus light valve, described as the heart of the remarkable television system demonstrated a few weeks ago at Schenectady, has been insured by the issuance a few days ago of letters patent to Dr. August Karolus of Leipzig, Ger.

To the Karolus valve, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson has attributed the latest advance in television, which makes possible the projection of clear, lifesize figures on a screen six feet square. Dr. Alexanderson brought the valve back from Germany, where he visited last year with the inventor.

Displacing the neon tube as the light source, the Karolus valve is employed in the center of an intricate lens system at the receiving end to control the light impulses and make it possible to project them at the rate of 40,000 per second to form images of lifelike character. The projection is not unlike that of the ordinary motion picture camera, except that it is done from behind the screen.

Letters patent No. 1,762,231 were issued a few days ago to Dr. Karolus, with the announcement that rights have been assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

Piano Makers 'Go Radio'

Hard hit by a decline in the demand for their product, piano manufacturers have been casting their eyes toward radio. One big piano company, with headquarters in Chicago and plant at Grand Haven, Mich., has gone into the manufacture of radio sets in a big way.

HANK SIMMONS A LA BROADWAY

Here Is Hank Himself Without His Makeup, In Other Words, Harry Browne, the Impresario of the Popular Show Boat of the Columbia System. This Is the Best Picture We Have Ever Seen of Harry. It Is Easy to See Why Everyone Who Works With Him Holds Him In Such Affection and Esteem.

Harry Browne's 'Show Boat' Starts on Its Third Year

By VOLNEY D. HURD

PIONEERING in first-class radio drama, Harry Browne takes a leading place. His Hank Simmons Show Boat has become a dramatic model about which most other radio stage productions have been formed. The original ideas he put into radio drama are now the matter-of-fact material for numerous radiocast sketches.

Well, Harry and his crew are celebrating the second anniversary of the Show Boat, Saturday, July 26, and appropriate ceremonies will make this an auspicious occasion. A "Who's Who" of the cast is here given for the first time.

Each player has a background of stage and radio experience and several have also attained success as playwrights. The Show Boat cast has remained almost intact since its inaugural production, "Beyond the Rockies," which was presented over the Columbia chain two years ago this month. Here are the players:

HARRY C. BROWNE—HANK SIMMONS

Mr. Browne embarked on a stage career after returning from the Spanish-American War, playing in comedy, drama, and musical comedy with such well-known actresses as Lillian Russell, Rose Stahl, Frances Starr, Edith Talliaferro and Irene Bordoni. Only a shore time ago he essayed the leading rôle in Channing Pollock's "The Fool," in which he succeeded James Kirkwood. His last engagement in the theater was the portrayal of the Rev. Morrel in the Actors' Theater production of G. Bernard Shaw's famous play, "Candida."

Between his appearances behind the footlights, Mr. Browne identified himself with many of the stars in their earlier motion-picture successes. He played opposite Mary Pickford in "The Eagle's Mate," her first starring vehicle after her departure from the old Biograph studios. He had featured rôles with Mae Murray, Hazel Dawn, Corrinne Griffith, and with Constance Talmadge in "Scandal." While he was playing in "Oh Lady, Lady" and "The Little Whopper" he recorded over 50 minstrel songs for a large phonograph company.

Mr. Browne became associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1927, and several months later introduced Hank Simmons Show Boat to the radio audience. He is a prominent member of the Lambs Club.

EDITH THAYER—JANE McGREW

Miss Thayer's first stage appearance was at the age of two, when she sang for a town meeting. Subsequently she sang and acted her way through the Emerson College of Oratory. After studying voice with the late Jean de Reszke for four years she made her professional début in England and upon her return to the United States starred in operettas for three years under the guidance of the late Oscar Hammerstein. During the war she did her bit by entertaining the soldiers and raising funds for the American Legion, Liberty Loan and Red Cross.

Miss Thayer has played the leading rôles in the original productions of "Blossom Time," "The Firefly," "The Chocolate Soldier" and other operettas. Miss Thayer, who is but 4 feet, 10 inches in height, commutes from Cochituate, Mass., to New York each week for the radiocast.

BRAD SUTTON—FRANK MILLER

Brad Sutton was a stage ventriloquist and magician until an unsympathetic landlady seized his trunk in lieu of the rent. Since that time he has been in stock, minstrels, circuses, burlesque shows and on the lecture platform in addition to frequent dips into other vocations. He sponsored the first motion picture exhibition to be taken into Canada, and after a tour of the larger cities, returned to the United States broke and convinced that the flickers were a passing novelty.

ELSA MAY GORDON—MAYBELLE

Like Miss Thayer, Miss Gordon is a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory. During her undergraduate days she played at the Little Theater in Boston and appeared in the rôle of monologist and diseuse at clubs and private parties. Her school days over she went on the Chautauqua circuit, playing every state in the Union and most of Canada. After seven years of trooping Miss Gordon came to New York. Following appearances in several Broadway plays and vaudeville she entered radio, being one of the pioneer broadcasting artists.

JAMES F. AYRES—GEORGE MORRIS

James F. Ayres began his stage career with the old Harry Davis Stock Company in Pittsburgh. He has been connected with the theater for 25 years, playing with the late Richard Mansfield in repertoire, with Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King," with the Klaw and Erlanger in "Ben Hur," and two years with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr. He also appeared in "The Holdup," starring William S. Hart; in Shakesperean repertoire with John Kellard, and later with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn.

LAWRENCE GRATTAN—DE WITT SCHUYLER

After starring on the road Lawrence Grattan assumed the rôle of manager-director and star of the Lawrence Grattan Stock Company that for several years played to capacity houses through the country. Subsequently he created the name part in a dramatic version of "Parsifal"; the central character in William Gillette's "The Red Owl," and the rôle of John Weaver in "Take My Advice," which enjoyed a successful New York run. He wrote, directed and co-starred with Eva Taylor in numerous headline attractions that played with vaudeville circuits.

HARRY SWAN—JOE CARROLL

Harry Swan was a singer and vaudeville entertainer before the call to arms in 1917 temporarily interrupted his career. After his return from the war he was occupied at various times as a salesman, sailor, song writer and monologist until his entrance into radio several years ago. He is particularly well known as a dialectician and character actor. On one occasion he was the sole player on a half-hour radio program, portraying 13 characters of various nationalities.

FRANK READICK—HAPPY JACK LEWIS

Frank Readick made his début on the stage at the age of two. The only recorded fact about his first performance, he says, was that he made himself heard throughout the entire house.

He has been in the show business ever since, and while still very young distinguished himself in Chicago with such shows as "The Very Idea," "Please Get Married," "Nothing But Lies," and "The Miracle Man." He came to Broadway and appeared in numerous New York productions, the last of which was "Solid Ivory."

Talk On Radio? Here's Some Rules!

IDEAS, not merely words, must be communicated to the audience in speeches that are broadcast on the radio, says one of the periodic reports of the Advistory Committee on Education by Radio to the United States Office of Education. Teaching by radio, the report adds, requires a particular kind of competence. The right kind of voice is much more important than the right kind of a degree.

The latest report incorporates 15 rules for preparing and delivering a radio speech which were propounded by Dr. A. S. Burrows, superintendent of schools of Kings County, Wash., which embraces the city of Seattle. These are Dr. Burrows' suggestions for handling radiocast material:

"Write out your exact wording.

"Begin with one or more striking statements.

"Present your specialty on the level of 13-year-olds.

"Do not overrate the intelligence of your listeners.

"Use a few pertinent historical allusions.

"Give informational details of your subject even though these seem too simple to you.

"Anecdotes, short and clearly to the point, are good.

"Avoid too much generalization.

"Minimize preachment and advice.

"Close with three or four short sentences of five or six words each, clinching the main points presented.

"Revise for clearness and delivery.

"Reread aloud several times for time and practice—or, better still, memorise the talk.

"Speak distinctly directly in front of the microphone.

"Do not change position while speaking.

"Sitting position is preferable."

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mark Aitchison Young from Sierra Leone has been appointed chief secretary to the government of Palestine, vice H. C. Luke, promoted to be Lieutenant-Governor in Malta. Sir Philip James MacDonell from Trinidad is transferred to Ceylon as Chief Justice, succeeding Sir Stanley Fisher, retired.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 24

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Harold Sanford's orchestra (Niagara Hudson—WEAF Chain). Opera and light opera. Three minute sketch. 7:30.

"Symphonic Interlude" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8.

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Lewisohn Stadium Concert (WOR). Berlioz's "Fantastique Symphony, Op. 14-A," to open; after intermission, Wagner's "Flying Dutchman Overture"; Richard Strauss' "Don Juan"; Johann Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods." 8:30.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Second movement of Mendelssohn Concerto by the Auer-taught Mr. Seidel. 9:30.

"Red Lacquer and Jade" (WOR). Beautifully done atmospheric program of Chinese philosophy and typical music. 10:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

"Dream Boat" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Typical work of Grieg, Arensky, Massenet, Saint-Saens as illustration of how legends and history have gone into the creation of great music. 7:45.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Albin's Bossert Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Brooklyn Hotel. 6.

Novelty Dance Program (Fro-Joy—CBS). 7.

"Tip Top Club" (Ward—CBS). Vocal and instrumental specialties; quartet; orchestra. 7:30.

Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). One hour. 8.

"Rhythm Kings" (CSB—T). Fifteen minutes by Freddie Rich. 8:45.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). Musical comedy and talkie. 9.

Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; male quartet; Venuti and Lang, violin and guitar (General Foods—WJZ—T). Negro spirituals in modern idiom; Dixie tune; popular melodies; Venuti specialty; "Ivory Lace," "Indian Summer." 9:30.

"Mellow Melodies" (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes by Mildred Hunt and orchestra. 11.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine's orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFI, KFSD). One hour. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Matinee Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF Chain). 5.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Clyde Doerr, saxophonist; orchestra (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). "Ride of the Valkyries." Dett's "Juba Dance" and Gershwiniana by orchestra; Verdi aria and "Look for the Silver Lining," Mr. Smith's solos; "Valse Chromatique," Mr. Doerr. 9:30.

Johnny Marvin, soloist; Victor Orchestra (RCA—WEAF—T). First quarter hour, Americana feature, Johnson's "Lazy Rhapsody"; half hour popular medley, Mr. Marvin and orchestra; quarter-hour Percy Grainger review. 10.

"Mid-Week Kodak Hour" (Eastman—CBS—T). "Connecticut Yankee," Herbert operetta music; Woodforde-Finden ballad; Brahms' "Lullaby." 10.

Mary Groom, contralto; Harold Dana, baritone; National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KOA). Classical hour. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Works of Charles H. Gabriel, by mixed quartet. 7.

"The Olympians" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Popular specialties by male quartett. 9:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"The Cycle of the Dance" (WJZ Chain). Narrator and orchestra. 10.

Poetry Reading and Music (WEAF Chain). Alwyn E. Bach. NBC announcer. 11:15.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"The Speedway to Happiness" (NBC—KGO, KFI). Popular two-piano period opening with "Tiger Rag." 7.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Charlotte Cushman"; Clifford Newdall, tenor; Rondoliers Quartet (American Radiator—WEAF—T). The American Bernhardt, autocrat of the stage. Group of Ernest R. Ball ballads. Most famous one, "Mother Machree." 9.

"Treason" (CBS—T) "Arabesque" period 9.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific) The newly returned Ezra Higgins an oculist. 9.

Talks

"The Book Parade" (CBS—T) Harry Hansen. 5.

"The Toddy Party" (Toddy—WEAF Chain) Children's stories. 5:30.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain) 6:45.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T) Weekly political review. 8:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS) Brooklyn newspaperman. 8:30.

National Forum (CBS—T) From Washington. 10:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T) Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T) Lieut. Charles Benter conducting, from bandstand in Washington Navy Yard. 4.

Popular Vocal

Breen and de Rose (WJZ—T) Voice, piano and ukulele. 5:15.

TO ENCOURAGE TEMPERANCE

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Twenty-four Hours a Day

Journal, 1929, by Arnold Bennett. London: Cassell. 7s. 6d. net.

IN HIS manual on how to live on 24 hours a day—commercially his most successful book—Mr. Bennett advised his readers to keep a journal. A cheerful and earnest young man once stopped him in the street to tell him that he was following the advice, as an entry in the present volume records; and one cannot question that Uncles Wells and Bennett—as Miss Rebecca West once appropriately called them—have had a considerable influence on the ambitions of the younger generation. This counsel to keep a journal was a shrewd and flattering stroke; a celebrated author tells people to do what they have been secretly longing to do, to wit: write about themselves. An annual sale of three thousand copies of this book of his, now many years old, is not a negligible reward for advice which you have not only given to others, but have followed yourself.

Of course Mr. Bennett has suffered from his shameless revelations of his own aims and methods, much as Trollope suffered. It is difficult not to be unfair to such an "inartistic" writer. But it is precisely his unabashed hard-headedness which has saved Mr. Bennett, in his rôle of head waiter on the art of living, from cloudy pomposity. Self-important he may be, but he never attempts to put a halo on his pronouncements. And good taste, blended with an immense curiosity and a natural plain-speaking has saved him from fatuousness. He runs a brisk business. You may sniff because he holds clearance sales every few weeks, but as a salesman he is surprisingly free from humbug. The salesman-customer motif predominates and he assumes that in your own interest you must be as interested in him as he is in you and all other human goods. His prices, so to speak, are marked in clear figures. He has little or no use for and scant understanding of propitiatory or skeptical haggling.

His present Clearance contains a wide assortment. One can at least be sure that the journals of which he has been the literary uncle are nothing like as objective as this one is. Some of the entries are tedious, but that is chiefly because the reader is not in a position to see the relevance and connotations which Mr. Bennett saw in them. One is not, for example, particularly moved by the facts that an epicure of his acquaintance ventured to offer his guest cold lamb for dinner, that a lady can buy a fashionable hat in Angoulême, that Avignon is spoiled by tourists, or that hotels presume on their prestige. And there is a very uninteresting account of a journey on Garda. We may be wrong about the hat; Mr. Bennett never neglected his women readers.

But when, two-thirds of the way through the journal, he reveals that his underlying preoccupation has been the planning of a new, long novel which is to deal with life in a great luxury hotel, his notes attain an enhanced if belated relevance. It is not only because Mr. Bennett insists on being frankly Mr. Bennett that we have heard so much about prices, costs, menus, accommodation and servants. The portentous entry appears coolly in the middle of the page: "Today I began a long novel. At 3:30 p. m."

Everyone wants to know what it feels like to begin a long novel. First—though one would not have suspected it of Mr. Bennett—there is "the secret tendency toward idleness." There is the bogey of "creative exhaustion." Then follow some lines of pure Bennett: "I reckon this novel will fill 900 pages of manuscript. How do I reckon? I don't reckon. I just know. Experience has taught me preknowledge. When I began 'The Old Wives' Tale,' I announced to the domestic hearth, 'This novel will be 200,000 words long, divided into four equal parts.'" Well, it was. The new novel will be 150,000 words long. . . ."

He knows the main plot but not all the incidents. One episode will be taken tel quel out of the Goncourt Journal. He knows the three main characters, but not all about them. Nevertheless, they are not going to get the whip hand of him. He is a bit of a snob: human nature has to keep its place vis-à-vis Mr. Bennett. The material for the novel exists in an indexed note book. The reason for choosing the de luxe hotel for a subject? Nobody else has done it and the big hotel is characteristic of the age, as "modern as the morning's milk."

All this has been on Mr. Bennett's mind as he patted himself on the back for buying a Modigliani before the prices went up, or noted a police court dispute on the possession of a waistcoat or listened to Rimsky-Korsakoff, or dilated on the inspired parochialism of Ibsen. And even when Mr. Bennett bores us we remain astonished by the energy with which this super-provincial gets every bit of 24 hours out of his day. V. S. P.

Trotzky's Autobiography

My Life, by Leon Trotzky. London: Thornton Butterworth. 30s. net. New York: Scribner. $5.

TROTZKY'S autobiography is the product of a rare conjunction of circumstances. It seldom happens that a man who has played an important and dramatic rôle in history sits down, while still in middle life and at the height of his powers, to tell the story of his rise and fall. It is still more uncommon to find that such a man has learned the trade of authorship from his youth up and writes with all the skill of a first-class controversialist. These conditions suffice to make this book a remarkable one. It is certainly not the last word on any of the multifarious subjects on which it touches. But it is of the highest historical importance; and it is thoroughly readable.

Twice Exiled

Trotzky was only thirty-eight when he became one of the protagonists of the Bolshevik revolution. Few men of that age have passed through so many varied experiences. He had been the president of the first Petersburg Soviet in the abortive revolution of 1905. He had seen the inside of six or eight prisons; he had been twice exiled to Siberia and had twice escaped. Trotzky, which he finally adopted as his name, was merely one of half-a-dozen aliases under which he had lived and traveled.

The narrative of these years of wandering, and particularly of his relations with Lenine, whom he first met in London in 1902, contains much material that has never before been published, at any rate in English. But the reader will probably turn most eagerly to the years of the revolution. From 1917 to 1923 Trotzky was at the zenith of his power and reputation. The history of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations is told here in great detail, and with frank admissions of his own mistakes and miscalculations. Then came the years of the struggle with the Whites, during which he was Commissar for War and played an active part in all the operations. In these heroic days, he was almost an equal partner with Lenine, and seemed certain of the succession if Lenine were removed from the scene. But things fell out otherwise; and when Lenine passed away early in 1924, the lesser men were strong enough to pull Trotzky down.

The Decline

The last chapters of the book contain the story of his decline and fall. After Lenine's passing he was excluded from the Commissariat for War, then from the Central Committee, and in the end from the Communist Party itself. It is easy to understand and to forgive his bitterness against those who worked his downfall—Stalin, Zinoviev and Kamenev (the last two of whom afterward shared his fate); but the personal ambitions of Stalin were not the sole explanation of the phenomenon. Trotzky was the victim of a revulsion of feeling similar to that which drove M. Clemenceau from power in France and Mr. Lloyd George in Britain.

The vigorous autocratic methods, which had been necessary and acceptable in the days of crisis, aroused in normal times not only personal jealousies, but more legitimate objections. In the democracies of the West the deposition of the giants of the war was achieved through the ballot-box; in Russia it required three years of wretched intrigue, ending in exile to Siberia and finally in expulsion from the territory of the Soviet Union. Yet it is odd, and rather pathetic, to find that Trotzky still retains unimpaired his faith in the Soviet system, and interlards his narrative with denunciations of the western parliamentary democracies. One would have thought that some things, at least, are better ordered under a democratic régime.

Books in Brief Review

The Unity of the World, by Guglielmo Ferrero (New York, Albert & Charles Boni, $2.50) is, like anything that Ferrero, Italy's brilliant historical student, writes, well worth attention. In endeavoring to suggest methods by which world-wide unity can be attained, he has set forth a series of impressive but mainly destructive arguments. His conclusion will perhaps have less strength in the United States than it would in some other nations. He thinks that only universal suffrage can be relied upon to maintain the liberties of individual nations, and to prevent international hostilities. Writing from a country in which political liberty has been sacrificed to material development, Mr. Ferrero possibly ascribes to universal suffrage, which is denied him, powers for good which those who enjoy it do not always find inherent in it. This volume, with introduction by Charles A. Beard, is well worth reading by students of internationalism, but mechanically it presents one of the most glaring instances of bad book making and padding in order to make a volume that can sell for a high price that has ever been offered American book buyers. It is printed on paper so thick it might better be called cardboard, the type double-leaded, and the chapters begun below the middle of each page.

When I Was a Girl in Hungary, by Elizabeth Pongracz-Jacobi (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. $1.25) is the most recent addition to the "Children of Other Lands" books. The heroine's life, spent partly on her grandfather's estate at Puszta-Eörs, partly on the famous Lake Balaton, and partly in the hills of Transylvania, is full of amusing adventures. The book might well find a place on the child's bookshelf for its information. By following little Böske through her escapades, the child reader assimilates facts about the customs of the people.

None So Pretty, by Margaret Irwin (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50) is the prize winner of the historical novel contest; the judges of which were E. M. Forster, R. H. Mottram and Prof. George Gordon of Oxford. Colored with the rich background of Restoration England, it is a vivid tale. It is a story of a young girl of artistocratic but penniless family who is married at an early age to a neighboring squire. Nancy Pretty—"None So Pretty"—never quite comes alive. So we are never in sympathy with her during her struggles as we should be if we understood her better. The author has done better with the portrayal of the minor characters. The simple-minded nurse and the bombastic mother are vividly drawn, and Bess, the rival of Nancy, is the most convincing character in the book. Miss Erwin has a smoothly flowing style.

How to Write, by John Mantle Clapp and Homer Heath Nugent (New York: Ronald Press. $5) is a book intended for you and me—for us unwary individuals who accept a gift, head a committee, take a better job, and discover when it is too late for backing out that all these innocent-appearing things involve that exercise popularly known as pushing the pen. It is remarkable how penshy some of us are. The 550 pages of "How to Write" are devoted to the conquest of such pen-shyness, and are addressed, not to technicians or to professed students of writing, but to the great mass of everyday folk. Some of the headings are unfortunate. For example, it seems a mistake to call writing to friends (the subject of 80 pages) "The Problem of Suggestion." The word suggestion is so liable to misunderstanding that its use should be avoided. What the authors mean here is the problem of conveying adequately the notion of one's friendliness in all its aspects of affection, humor, gratitude, and so on. The best thing about "How to Write" is that it exemplifies the qualities it teaches; it is itself kindly, urbane, simple and helpful in offering practicable "ways out" from the grim necessity of writing. So far as we know there is no other book which approaches the writing problem from quite this concrete angle, and for this reason, as well as for its own merits, "How to Write" should fill a place in the company of manuals on the literary art.

The Trail of the Ragged Fox, by Pitt L. Fitzgerald (Philadelphia: Macrae, Smith Co. $2.50) is the story of Gregory Neil, who starts from his brother's house in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to get a coon skin for Patsy Ann Richardson to make into a cap. Before he returns he has been captured by Indians, has been caught in the meshes of the French colonials' plots, and has traveled many miles by land and water through country hardly known to white men. He meets Indians of many tribes, stays for a time in their villages and learns much about their ways of living. A few figures stand out distinctly; the Blue Fisher, who was a loyal friend to the white boy; the Montours, Louis, Margaret and Andrew, whose Mohawk blood was crossed with French; the French spy Joncaire; even George Washington, traveling through the woods with a message from the Governor of Virginia to the Frenchman. Andrew Montour, especially, is a strange figure with his English dress and his Indian war paint. The nub of the story is the effort to find Andrew Montour and warn him that the French have put a price on his head because he persisted in befriending the English. This book is for boys and girls, and is one of those selected by the Junior Literary Guild.

Folk-Songs of the Four Seasons, by Susanna Myers and Harvey Officer (New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. $1.75) presents a variety of folk-songs probably little known to either musician or layman. A feature of the collection is the correlation of song and accompanying prose story. Although there are other collections of folk-songs and stories available, there appears to be no other in which the material is arranged in groups corresponding to the four seasons. These short songs present great possibilities as classroom material, and will doubtless be welcomed by teachers as supplementary material. The harmonizations are for the most part, straightforward and clear, although in his effort to preserve an antique flavor, Mr. Officer has gone somewhat far afield in "Market Song," "Midsummer Dreams" and "I Saw the Wolf, the Fox, the Hare." On the other hand, "The Cricket and the Ant" and "The Song of the Good Little Men" are entertainingly done and should provide amusement for youngsters who possess an instinct for dramatization. Miss Myers has made a distinguished contribution to this particular field of musical literature.

Women Pioneers, by Jane Y. McCallum (Johnson Publishing Co.) presents briefly the adventurous, heroic and constructive aspects of the lives of 14 American women, beginning with Anne Hutchinson and coming down to Anna Howard Shaw. The author is well acquainted with boys and girls and has succeeded in fitting her stories to her audience. Without undue eulogy or sermonizing she has made each woman in her series admirable because each had a worthy objective and stuck to it. Few of them were famous but all of them devoted themselves to some form of constructive work.

Across the Sahara

By Way of the Sahara, by Owen Tweedy. London: Duckworth. 12s. 6d. net.

FROM this enthralling book the reader may gain an entirely new conception of what twentieth-century mechanical transport, even of the humblest kind, can do when in the hands of determined men, for it tells how two Englishmen and their black servant traveled over 5000 miles across equatorial Africa, Nigeria, and the Sahara, not in a Rolls-Royce or a Packard, but an old grocer's van. As may well be imagined, the difficulties that were encountered were immense, and could be triumphantly overcome, as they finally were, only by great courage, skill, and constant resolution.

Besides the peculiarities of the car, which, however, broke down mechanically on one occasion only, when its lamps failed unpleasantly near the edge of a precipice, and the idosyncrasies of the roads (when, indeed, there was a road), the facts that traders were not always honest nor officials intelligent had to be reckoned with. When on the verge of the Sahara the three travelers were naturally anxious to obtain as much information about the desert as they could. But the only remark vouchsafed to them on the subject by the sous-officier of whom they inquired was that it contained a great deal of sand.

Not the least stimulating part of this volume is the table of statistics with which it ends. From this it appears that Captain Tweedy and his companions covered the 5533 miles between Rejaf and Algiers, 880 of them being across the uninhabited Sahara, where no small car had ever passed before, in 49 days, at an average speed of 15 miles an hour. The longest day's run was made on April 11, 1929, when the grocer's van traveled 287 miles between Birñin Konni and Niamey. The total amount of petrol consumed on this extraordinary journey was 309 gallons.

Captain Tweedy, who is a journalist by profession, writes easily and entertainingly of his experiences, and the reader of his narrative soon shares his abundant zest and enthusiasm. The book is full of amusing and exciting episodes, but it is particularly pleasing to read how to persuade reluctant natives to go sightseeing to Lake Chad, of how even a grocer's van in central Africa may be mistaken for a prince's outfit, of how royalty's sense of humor cannot always be relied on, of how it is possible to cross the arid desert when half of one's water supply has got mixed up with a pint of petrol, and especially of the weather-beaten and philosophical Frenchman who rode from Lake Chad to Niamey on a horse and asked for a lift across the Sahara to Paris.

Katharine Lee Bates

Selected Poems of Katharine Lee Bates, edited by Marion Pelton Guild. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

BY COINCIDENCE, if by nothing more, two of America's most famous patriotic songs have been written by Boston women, for such one may call Katharine Lee Bates, who taught for 40 years at Wellesley College, as justly as one does Julia Ward Howe, who lived long on Beacon Hill itself. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is known to almost every American; not so many perhaps can recite or even recognize the words of "America the Beautiful," and yet there are those who think so highly of this hymn to the glories of peace and brotherhood that they would have it replace the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

"One-poem poets" is a tag carelessly applied to Henley and to many others who have had only one inspiration which has touched the heart of the great public. The easy phrase describes as impossible a feat as for a baseball player to be a one-home-run champion. In Miss Bates's case the evidence of the success of a life-long devotion to poetry has been assembled recently from half a dozen previous volumes without repeating any of the war lyrics and other patriotic poems already collected in "America the Dream."

"My poems are my biography," Miss Bates once said; and truly a glance at the facts and dates gives a misleading impression of a placid, almost eventless career. She was a graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1880, a teacher for five years at Dana Hall, a preparatory school not far from the familiar campus, and then for 40 years a professor in the English department of her Alma Mater, with occasional visits to the West and to Europe, once to Palestine and Egypt; the author of 33 volumes. A pleasant, serviceable life but not one of varied experience or, one would think, of high emotion. Then one turns to the poems—her true biography. Variety is there and love, hope, joy, sorrow and courage.

Yet how strange it is that she who wrote "America the Beautiful" should have been so little influenced by America as the world knows it, the America of machines, of high speed, of gay youth and of great cities. For her it is almost the same spacious land of quiet farms and silent forests that it was for Longfellow. In her own field, perhaps because she was adept in classical verse forms, she remained oblivious to the new developments, although Amy Lowell herself lived in Brookline, only an hour or so away. Surely Miss Bates was not as much of the twentieth century as Emily Dickinson who passed away in western Massachusetts when Katharine Lee Bates was still young.

The love of the past, so vivid to a scholar, is no fault in a poet. Even Miss Bates's archaisms seem to us no flaw. Truly her most ambitious and most moving work is a "corona," or series of seven sonnets bound together by the device of having the last line of each sonnet repeat the first line of the one preceding and the last line of the last sonnet repeat the first line of the first. Miss Bates found this Italian form only once in English poetry and that in Donne's series of "Holy Sonnets." Skillfully she turned tradition to her own uses.

What weakness there is in Miss Bates's work, we believe, lies at the two ends of her customary train of thought. It runs from the specific to the general, from a rose to an angel, but looks neither very closely at the flower nor very deeply into heaven. In short she does not seek the detailed riches of Keats nor the sublime ones of Donne. The flight itself is her strength. There lies the secret of the great success of "America the Beautiful." In almost every poem of Miss Bates are found this same buoyancy of aspiration and this same elevation of thought. Here is a sonnet, an excellent one which shows at once her weakness and her strength.

LET LIFE BE ROYAL

Let life be royal in these days majestic
With gold and crimson pomp, as if the flame
Of all the sunsets of the year had fallen
In glowing flakes on hill and field and forest,
Not on ignoble errands may our feet
Go forth by pathways paved with Persian splendor,
But sandaled fair, ambassadors of Glory,
Come as the morning stars rejoicing came
To earth's first festival. Oh, let the spirit
Put on her shining robes of high behavior,
Courage and courtliness and all the sweet
Surprises of delight, for never palace
Were proud as this, lifting bright Beauty's name
On a million banners for all winds to greet.

Art and M. Clemenceau

Claude Monet: The Water Lilies, by Georges Clemenceau. Garden City, N. Y. Doubleday Doran. $3.

NOT infrequently, the critic sinks into a mood of discontent and self-doubt, wondering whether his canon is correct or justifiable. It is a shifting rule that he applies, depending often upon ephemeral considerations. Formulæ do not suffice to determine the importance or validity of an object of fine art, intuition cannot always be trusted, natural good taste may be arbitrary. Why not a friendly judgment like that of Georges Clemenceau upon the work of his dear friend, Claude Monet?

This book reads like poetry; it has passages of touching lyrical beauty. The writer, captivated by those curious impressions of passing states in nature depicted by Monet, was stirred to ecstasy. His pen is not that of a statesman or politician, his thought does not try to pierce the reality of a welter of plain facts; no, this time he lets fancy soar, he lets the imagination be enveloped in the sheerest web of fantasy, he exults, he sings of the joyous experience of nature he has received from pictures.

The book is as interesting a commentary on Clemenceau as on Monet. "Because our lives, so different, were very close to each other at the ends of our careers," he explains his impulse to write. But it is more. Perhaps in Monet, Clemenceau had a symbol of the open sesame, of the release from the restraint and monotony and disillusion that he observed in life around him. D. A.

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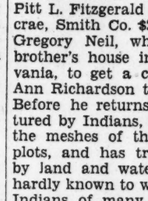
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Youngest English Hamlet

By J. T. GREIN

London

IN ONE week London had the opportunity of seeing two Hamlets—as wide apart as the poles. The one the acme of technique and, to a certain extent, of artificiality—Moissi; the other the spontaneous expression of juvenility and inspiration—the Hamlet of John Gielgud In both characterizations there was an exotic touch. In Moissi's the suave vehemence of the Latin blood, in Gielgud's the wild transport of Slavonic descent—his was the mixture of British deliberation and an eerie influence undoubtedly foreign. In fact, he was the nearest approach to the Prince of Denmark of our imagination—a poetic creature, rich in impulse, ready to love and to be loved, picturesque to behold and courtly to a fault.

It soon appeared that John Gielgud has a very definite conception of the part. In the scene with his father's ghost he seemed overwhelmed by the apparition; a debonair juvenile when he met it, he became as one in a trance when, on the ramparts, he learned the truth (or imagined the truth) of his tragedy. Thenceforward he strove for clearness, for the relief of his impressions; he began to doubt all around him; he became aware of the germ of duplicity that dogged his steps, starting with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, those lickspittle courtiers; aware of the cajolery of the Queen, his mother; shuddering at the false smile and the would-be protective air of the murderous King and the sycophantic smugness of Polonius.

In all that Court there were but two persons whom he loved, whom he trusted. There was Ophelia, and on her he poured out all the love of which he was capable, and on Horatio, his brotherly friend unto death. When he found out that Ophelia betrayed him, was but her father's decoy, his fury was boundless; yet he loved her still, and never was a parting so tenderly reproachful, so woefully tragic as when he bade her to the convent. In his tone there was the bitter cry of an aching heart—not the petty disillusion of a common mortal.

But anon he became relentless and revengeful; in the players' scene he was a man aflame, and, when the Court had retired in horror, he overturned the royal throne in jubilant mockery. Then came the closet-scene, and, though at first he wildly flouted his mother, his inherent love, his youthful sentimentality overcame his hate and contempt—she was his mother for all her sins—and he nestled at her bosom like a babe seeking refuge. But once more his ire overcame him; but for his woe at Ophelia's grave he was in open rebellion, and he persevered in that wild exultation until the "flights of angels" granted him rest and appeasement.

I am not exaggerating if I call John Gielgud's Hamlet a great performance, and I say so deliberately, because I know that nature prepossessed us in his favor in every respect—in his mien, in his personality, in the grace of his demeanor, in the melodious timbre of his voice. But I would not call it a great performance unless I had been deeply impressed by the wonderful penetration of his conception; the profound study that he bestowed, not merely on the soliloquies, but on almost every line of the text, some of which shone in a new light in the illumination of his reading. Henry Ainley's Hamlet was a feast of oratory;, John Gielgud's I would call a rhapsody of philosophical introspection. The text to him was not merely a vehicle, not "good quotations" lustrously served up in relief.

He saw almost in every line a deeper meaning—even the "Words words, words" gained a new aspect by the way of his ejaculations. "Words"—deeply underlined, slowly uttered—then "words, words," belched forth in contemptuous rapidity, as if to brand the futility of their empty sound. And so at every step the attempt at a new meaning, a delving at the inner significance of the poet's thought; as it were, the search for an undiscovered unit in the composition of the Prince's complex character; above all, the conveyance to his hearers that this Prince, if he was mad, showed there was studied method in his madness.

Thus this Hamlet of a very young actor, following upon his memorable study of Richard II, warrants the promise—nay, almost fulfillment—of a new histrionic force. Let him who will find flaws in his armor. I am content to admit that John Gielgud's vitalization of the great character gave me great and joyful satisfaction—such satisfaction as I derived from his most august predecessors in my memory—Forbes-Robertson, Henry Irving, Robert Kainz and Henry Ainley.

Pictures in Motion

Moran and Mack

PARAMOUNT offers Moran and Mack in "Anybody's War," a comic story of the adventures of the "Two Black Crows" before and after they enlisted for the World War under the impression that white men did all the fighting. Charles E. Mack, as Amos Crow, the constant personage in a partnership that has had several Morans, is the central figure of this picture. He is a town dog catcher who can never bear to dispose of any of the animals he rounds up in the course of his duties. Sadly he parts with his highly miscellaneous canine collection, and goes overseas with the mongrel Deep Stuff as stowaway. Deep Stuff carries an important message on the battle front, and assists in a happy dénouement for the romance of Ted and Mary, acted by Neil Hamilton and Joan Peers. Steadily laughable is this rambling yarn about the languid Negro dog catcher. When he gets home after the war all the dogs in his Tennessee home town, apparently, come yelping a welcome.

Clara Bow

In Clara Bow's new picture, "Love Among the Millionaires," Paramount appears to have considered the new motion picture producing code. In so doing it has avoided using several of the dubious elements that have marred this player's stories for some months past, and have still kept her energetic style of performance. As if to start a new page of her career, she appears to be slimmer than in several years, and her unruly hair has been subdued into the plaits of a permanent wave. In this film Miss Bow appears as a singing waitress in a railroad lunch room, smitten at first sight with the son of the road's president, trying to disgust the boy with her behavior that he may be able to pursue a career mapped out for him by his father, and winning after all when the father is convinced of her good motives. Stuart Erwin in a Jack Oakie part adds to the fun. Little Mitzi Green is allowed to cavort and sing in true enfant terrible style, a style that will either amuse or annoy you. Skeets Gallagher tries with slight success to make a negative part funny. Charles Sellon, Claude King, and Barbara Bennett are also in the cast of this routine picture directed by Frank Tuttle.

"The Apple Cart"

In the Theater Guild Magazine for July is a reprint from the Week-end Review of G. Bernard Shaw's review of "The Apple Cart." He didn't feel that his play had been understood by critics, so he wrote his own criticism. Particularly he denies that his comedy extolls royalty over democracy as a government system. "In short," he concludes, "those critics of mine who have taken 'The Apple Cart' for a story of the struggle between a hero and roomful of guys have been grossly taken in. It is never safe to take my plays at their suburban face value."

The Real Conflict

"The conflict is not really between royalty and democracy. It is between both and plutocracy, which, having destroyed the royal power by frank force under democratic pretexts, has bought and swallowed democracy. Money talks; money prints; money reigns; and kings and labor leaders alike have to register its decrees, and even, by a staggering paradox, to finance its enterprises and guarantee its profits."

Harpo Marx

Harpo Marx of the Four Marx Brothers cannot read music, yet gives musicianly performances upon the harp. Nobody else can play his instrument because of the eccentric way he strings and tunes it. He learns his music for talking pictures by memorizing. One day he listens to the studio pianist play a number. Next day he hears a violinist play it. On the third day Harpo is ready to play the piece on his harp with his own harmonization.

The Audience As Judge

Radio-Keith-Orpheum management has warned comedians appearing on its vaudeville circuit that they are not to poke fun at audiences that fail to respond with laughter and applause. The paying customers have their rights, and after all they are so often correct in their judgment that R.-K.-O. feels that it is good business to adopt the proposition that the audience is always right. E. C. S.

Japanese Players Seen in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Globe Theater, International Season. The Japanese Players presented by Charles B. Cochran and Maurice Brown. An evening with the Japanese Players adds something altogether fresh and memorable to one's stage experiences and affords a constant reminder of the wide varieties of histrionic convention that operate within the theaters of the world. The basis of English histrionic art is still, undoubtedly, speech; that of the Japanese theater would seem to be physical agility and acrobatic skill, unless, indeed—which is hardly probable—these productions have changed their organic quality in the course of adaptation to western audiences.

The performances of the Japanese Players, as judged by England's best standards, are as crude almost, as were the realistic back cloths before which they were presented, or as the ensemble work of the occasional chorus. Yet the acting of the principals, while remaining intensely individual, was, of necessity, closely concerted throughout, and vital, even at moments, to savagery.

To Occidentals this is a quaintly fascinating entertainment, at once simple and sophisticated. The play that forms the principal item on the program seems a crude affair, obviously put together for the purpose of supplying the cast with as many opportunities as possible for showing their skill in acrobatic sword-play, and in exuberantly emotional acting, which, at times—and especially in the expression of grief—expands, or overflows, into a burlesque that sets us smiling through serious moments.

To what extent, if at all, the players are intentionally funny can be known only to those who understand, as I do not, the recognized conventions within which the Japanese actor works. Compelling qualities, it must be admitted, these players possess. The precision and certainty of their attack; their complete command of the technique of movement; their mastery of facial expression; their sense of pictorial grouping, and their power of sustained and effective pose—all these are developed to a remarkable degree.

Mr. Tsutsui, the leading man, is a very fine actor, with a Dantesque stage presence, commanding dignity, and a gift of restraint that contrasts well with the more exuberant methods of that magnificent fencer and jujutsu expert, Kiyoshi Mimasu.

A visit to the Japanese Players would enlighten certain upholders of our modern naturalistic school, concerning the number of technical qualifications that one eastern nation, at least, deems essential to the complete training of an actor. Another fact driven home at the Globe is that the attitudes sometimes seen in the prints and paintings of Nippon are consistently true to Japanese life. P. A.

Film Notes

Cecil B. DeMille is to direct a talking film version of "The Squaw Man," which was one of his first story subjects when he began making pictures.

Frank Reicher is supervising European language versions of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films.

O. H. P. Garrett is writing the story of the first Paramount film to be directed by Sergei Eisenstein.

Mrs. Maurice Chevalier plays opposite her husband in the French version of "The Little Café."

Willi Kollo, German composer of light opera, is to compose the score of a Paramount film operetta.

Early Chinese Sculpture

A History of Early Chinese Art. Volume 3. Sculpture, by Osvald Sirén. London: Benn. Twelve guineas the set of four volumes.

THE third volume of Professor Sirén's exhaustive history of early Chinese art is devoted to sculpture. Professor Sirén points out that the period from which such a survey dates is largely a matter of choice. It depends principally upon whether the term sculptural art is taken to mean merely plastic works in stone and clay and the larger bronzes, or whether minor decorative works in bronze and clay are also included in the definition. As such minor works have been dealt with by him in the two previous volumes of his history, under the term sculpture, he now discusses mainly the larger works and only some few clay and bronze statuettes of those periods from which very few large objects in stone and metal remain.

Representations in clay and bronze of animals and animal heads dating from the beginning of the Chou period (1122 B. C. approximately) are in existence, and animal-shaped sacrificial vessels of the same dynasty, though later in date—such as the vase modeled on the foreparts of two rams in the Eumorfopoulos Collection—are well known, but Chou stone carvings, beyond some flat jades showing silhouetted animals, are comparatively unimportant. There is a tradition that colossal bronze statues of human figures were made during the Ch'in period (249-202 B. C.), but no vestige of any of these remains. There is ample documentary evidence, however, that under the Han dynasty (202 B. C.—221 A. D.) statues were erected by tomb entrances and made in connection with the religious cults. A number of these statues, mainly of lion-like beasts, are still in existence, and have been identified as much by the sites on which they have been discovered as by their descriptions in Han chronicles. It is with them, Professor Sirén holds, that monumental sculpture in stone can be said to begin in China.

Importance Varies

Their artistic importance varies. In many cases it seems clear that they are the work of artisans rather than artists. They can be taken, however, as representatives of the style of the period in large sculpture, and, of course, historically they are of great interest. There are some specimens, however, which show exceptional artistry. These are described in detail by the author, and large scale illustrations of them are included among the plates. Of equal interest are the heavy stone monoliths of the same period, which are roughly modeled to represent human figures. These, like the lions, were set at tomb entrances and the workmanship in all cases extant is inferior to that shown on the animals.

Of extraordinary artistic interest are the small animal carvings found on the pillars which sometimes stood between the guardian lions. Fantastic animal and human shapes appear in the friezes that adorn these roofed columns, the figures being introduced very much in the manner mediæval architects employed in decorating Gothic cathedrals. Stone slabs carved in low relief of the same date exist, but Professor Sirén considers these not as sculptural art, but rather as "painting or contour drawing translated into stone."

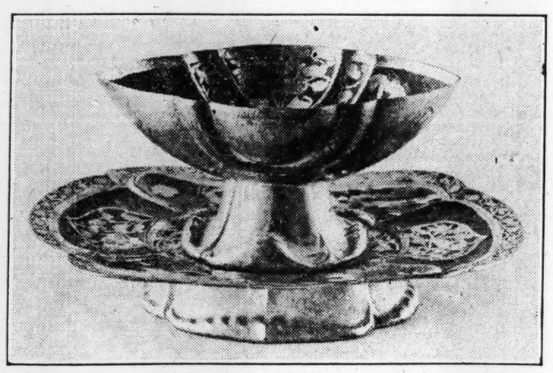
It is in the small clay and bronze animal pieces of the Han period, however, that the true genius of the Chinese for plastic art begins to be seen. These appear now as independent works of art and no longer merely as adjuncts to vessels (such as handles). They are realistically modelled and the skill and artistry shown in interpreting characteristics—the massiveness of a bear, for instance—is amazing. Photographs of the four best known of these statuettes now in European and American collections are included.

During the time of the Three Kingdoms and the Six Dynasties, besides Buddhist sculpture (which is dealt with fully in three separate chapters) and the tomb statuettes of domestic animals (horses, dogs, bulls and pigs), representations of other animals were made. These include camels and rhinoceri and that peculiarly Chinese invention, the chimera. That the realistic animal sculpture of both these periods is superb, the plates and Professor Sirén's detailed description prove amply. But anyone who has seen the statuette of a walking bull in the Staatlich Museum in Berlin, or of a resting bull in the Wannieck Collection, will not need to be told that. Human figures of both sexes, more often than not on horseback, now occur in large numbers.

Great Artistic Interest

The chimeras and the colossal lions found set up at the Imperial tombs in Honan and near Nanking are of very great artistic interest. The chimera is usually a mixture of lion and winged dragon, having sometimes as many as three pairs of wings. The body is decorated with ornamental feathers or scales in flat relief and the immense heads of these creatures always have fiercely gaping jaws, with a long curved tongue protruding and an ornamental beard depending from under the jaw. The most characteristic and impressive specimens are fully described and illustrated.

The volume closes with an account of the animal sculpture and clay statuettes of the Sui, T'ang and Ming periods. F. R.



Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

Ancient Chinese Cup

A Chinese Cellini

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SOME 700 years before Marco Polo dazzled Europe by his unbelievable accounts of Cathay, somewhere in China a silversmith wrought a beautiful cup for a connoisseur. Over 1000 years later it has appeared in almost perfect preservation to be added to the Lucy Maud Buckingham Collection at the Art Institute. It is an astonishing piece of craftsmanship, resembling at first glance both in conception and execution a work of the Italian Renaissance.

The cup, which is elliptical, stands on a high tapering foot, which rests on a sort of flat oblong saucer, fitting neatly into a depression in the center. The outer surface is entirely covered with burnished gold, and the interior has a gold border about the upper edge. A small, beautifully engraved wave pattern covers most of the surface, with aquatic animals in gold sporting on the silver surface. At either end a lobster thrusts its head out of the water, a crab, two fishes, a frog, and a pair of long legged turtles also appear. These are in gold, which silhouettes them sharply against the silver waves. There are also some medallions filled with floral decorations, and elaborate borders of scrolls with leaves and flowers. The walls of the cup are so thin that the engraved waves on the interior have produced a sort of repoussé pattern on the outside.

What the use of this cup was we can only conjecture, but perhaps the decorative motive connotes a "seafood cocktail." Certainly it was made for a person of distinction.

An object of this type shows with startling clearness the brilliancy of a civilization existing in China at a time which European historians have called the Dark Ages. Poetry and painting flourished, porcelain was developed and the general cultural level approached that of the high Renaissance of Italy. Chinese poetry of the T'ang Dynasty (618-206 A. D.) is indeed still regarded as the classic poetry of the East. It is very seldom that one of the arts is distinctly in advance of all the others. Though much of the painting and sculpture of the T'ang Dynasty has unfortunately disappeared, from the poetry which has survived, and occasional objects of great merit, such as this cup, which are discovered only at rare intervals, we may construct a standard of measurement by which to establish that which has disappeared.

CHARLES FEBENS KELLY.

The Art of Acting

Acting: Its Theory and Practice, by Lane Crauford: Introduction by Chance Newton. London: Constable. 10s. 6d.

This admirable treatise was written by a young critic who passed on in the plenitude of his powers. Lane Crauford supports his statements with examples from past and present players; by personal observation and well-selected criticisms from the past. He shows an exceptionally well-equipped critical faculty, invariably backing his opinions with reasons.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is that on the "Psychology of the Actor," which discusses the question of how far the player should actually feel his part. The author takes the sensible viewpoint that, whilst an actor should be fully capable of appreciating the depth and strength of the emotions portrayed, it is neither necessary nor advisable to feel them in reality; otherwise "we should have Othello strangling Iago."

In reference to this subject, two interesting anecdotes are related of Fanny Kemble, in which the actress told how in a tragic scene, when shedding copious tears, she was able to take care that her tears did not spoil a beautiful silk dress; and on another occasion, when playing Juliet, and deeply moved by emotion, she was able not only to balance herself on a rickety stage balcony of lath and canvas, but also to avoid leaning too hard on the flimsy balustrade. In short, she was fully mistress of her wits and emotions, as an artist should always be. There are many such interesting narratives in this admirable book, which is also illuminated by many wise sayings on the actor's art, some original, some quoted, but both showing the author's judgment. Among the former are the following:

"The sticklers for the 'terminology' of art should remember that a play is an incomplete piece of work till it is interpreted through the medium of scenery, lights and actors."

"Elocution is the grammar of histrionic art."

"Inexpert players feel that they must be acting all the time they are on the stage. . . . The momentary cessations in acting are as valuable as the pause in elocution."

"Ruskin said he never felt he was right till he had contradicted himself a few times."

One illuminating saying is quoted from Macready. The actor had said that a portrayer of great qualities must be himself a great man, to which someone replied that in that case it must need a bad man to act a bad character. "No," said Macready. "Whoever has fine qualities can paint the base."

The ground is completely covered by this comprehensive and exceptionally able book. C. F. A.

De Vere as Shakespeare

Shakespeare Sonnets and Edward de Vere, by Gerald H. Rendall. London: Murray, 12s. net.

The Case for Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford, as "Shakespeare," by Percy Allen. London: Cecil Palmer. 7s. 6d. net.

IT IS, probably, no exaggeration to say that belief in the Stratfordian authorship of the Shakespearean poems and plays, though still accepted by the vast majority, is rapidly being discarded by inquiring and thoughtful scholars throughout the English-speaking world. The counter-claim for Bacon—most formidable of all, hitherto—has made little ground, of late; but ever since the publication, in 1920, of J. T. Looney's "Shakespeare Identified," the case for the seventeenth Earl of Oxford as "Shakespeare" has been coming gradually to the front.

Dr. Rendall, we believe, is the first accredited "scholar" to adopt the Oxford theory. He boldly claims both sonnets and plays for de Vere, basing his argument, for the poems, mainly upon the thesis that the sonnets contain indisputable internal evidence that they were written by a nobleman, and that de Vere was the only individual who, at all points, fits the case. A note is inserted, showing how the concurrence, in its outward setting, of much of the Earl's life with that of Bacon has helped to support the Baconian theory of authorship.

The intimate friend, to whom so many of the sonnets are addressed, is, in Dr. Rendall's opinion, the Earl of Southampton, and not Oxford's son, Henry, afterward the eighteenth Earl, as has been argued by Colonel Ward, whose book, "The Mystery of 'Mr. W. H.,'" is not mentioned by Dr. Rendall, though it seems to provide by far the most plausible explanation we have of the identity of "W. H." (William Hall?), as also of the circumstances in which the Sonnets came to light.

Dr. Rendall's study contains a useful, though not always perfectly accurate, biography of Edward de Vere, and comprises a searching and closely argued examination of the sonnets, including some points in favor of de Vere that have not been made before; as when, for instance, we are shown that the Earl seems to have slipped his family name into the crucial fifth line of sonnet 76:

Why write I still all one. EVER the same;

as was also done in the corresponding line of the dedicatory page to "Our E. VER LIVING POET." Linked with the mass of other internal evidence examined in this interesting and suggestive volume, the above anagrams may be considered most significant by those with whom such evidence carries weight.

Among the anti-Shakespeareans is Mr. Allen, whose erudition in Elizabethan literature and manners has been amply proved in several books. Nor did he come to his conclusions lightly or from caprice. They were forced upon him by his studies. At first attracted by the Baconian theory, he gradually came to be convinced that it was not the learned Lord Chancellor but the seventeenth Earl of Oxford, one of those brilliant men who flashed through the age and court of Elizabeth, who was the real author of the plays, poems and sonnets attributed to Shakespeare, as of the songs in the plays of John Lyly.

The book in which he sets forth the grounds of his belief is long and elaborate. Its arguments can hardly be dealt with adequately in a brief review. They follow two main lines. In the first place he has studied the poems which are unquestionably Oxford's, and is able to point to a series of remarkable correspondences, of language and idea, between them and various of the Shakespearean writings. In isolation these correspondences might be accounted for by coincidence or the literary conventions of the time. Their cumulative effect cannot thus be set aside.

In the second place, believing, as he explained in his "Shakespeare and Chapman as Topical Dramatists," that the Elizabethan drama in general, and the plays of the two named authors in particular, are full of disguised allusions to contemporary affairs, Mr. Allen has examined a number of the Shakespearean plays from that point of view and found a long series of what he believes to be references to Oxford's story. Here, again, the result is arresting; and if one prefers to suspend final judgment one cannot but admit that Mr. Allen has made a contribution to a difficult subject which cannot lightly be dismissed.

Playwrights Theater, Chicago

By ALICE GERSTENBERG

Chicago

THE Playwrights Theater of Chicago is seeking new manuscripts of long plays from which to choose one suitable as its entry in the long play tournament to be held in New York City in May, 1931, under the auspices of the Manhattan Little Theatre Club, Walter Hartwig, manager. It will give promotion toward production to other good manuscripts aside from the one chosen for the contest, in its desire to be of that creative and constructive service needed in play promotion.

This is the statement recently sent to the press to start a shower of manuscripts in the direction of the publicity secretary, Alice Geon, 180 East Delaware Place, Chicago, because the Playwrights Theater which has been functioning since 1922 feels itself well equipped for expansion this year.

For eight years it has slowly put into rehearsal before its own critical audience for open discussion plays by midcontinent writers; it has helped them to rewrite; it has tried to show the authors by way of presentation what they had written, sometimes to their chagrin, often to their resentment, eventually, however, to their gratitude. For it is better to be criticized early and be improved than to be rejected by Broadway forever.

Production of new manuscripts is a delicate, difficult, patient task, but the results are thrilling and joy-giving to the players of this group, who, in constantly pioneering through untried manuscripts, have so developed a facility of helping the playwright that they have become almost specialists in this field.

So far no one theater has been used as headquarters. Productions have been made in theaters, in clubs, in homes, wherever it was convenient and practical for the manuscript in hand.

Without endowment, and money given only by those interested, no constant overhead expense has been attempted, but when the pattern is right the wherewithal is also there and progress in this case has gone forward quietly, steadily, without strain.

Three one act plays tried out at various places were seen and accepted by Roger Sergel and published in his dramatic bookshelf called "Playwright Series" for Little Theater production: "Two Plus Two" by Mary Aldis, "Making Rosie a Cook" by Francesca Falk Miller, and "You Can't Joke With a Woman" by Helen H. Torrence. And he has others under consideration for publication.

Two plays were entered in the Drama League of Chicago's Little Theater tournament, "The Desk of Simeon Dark" by Frances Shaw in 1528, and "The High Heart" by Adelaide C. Rowell in 1929. A three act play "Flying Blind" by Mary Aldis was presented in conjunction with the Lake Forest Players in the New York tournament in 1930.

"Quagmire," a folk drama by Anne Frierson was given its first reading rehearsal by the Negro players of the "In Abraham's Bosom" Company in 1928 at the Playhouse. Long is the list of authors who have been put through this constructive workshop.

Hamburg Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG, Ger.—Supplementing the city's program for the entertainment of the guests to the fourth International Theater Congress, the Museum of Arts and Crafts opens its exhibition of masks, porcelain theater figures, miniature stage scenes, carved and painted wood statuettes, water colors and engravings of eighteenth and nineteenth century stage decoration, lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec, old programs, antique bronzes, Japanese Nō-masks and silk costumes worn by Nō-players.

The Garrick theater programs, the 1797 program of Molière's "Medecin malgre lui," and a theater ticket of 1827 with a cupid holding the corner of a highly beflowered square wreath with the word "ticket" in fancy scroll, indicate how much more practical, if more commercial, the theater has become in the twentieth century.

Unique in the exhibition is a tea service for one person, painted from etchings by Chodowieckis, with 14 scenes from Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm." This service was manufactured in 1771 in the King's Porcelain Works in Berlin.

New Reinhardt Production

Berlin

"PHÆA," by Fritz von Unruh, now playing at the Deutsches Theater, is described as a "comedy" in the program. It is a good example of German mixture of frolic and seriousness, of gaiety and sadness, in comedies. The author has given smart repartee a third place behind situation and characterization and therefore his comedy strikes a convincing note that vibrates long after the curtain goes down. Von Unruh lets one of his characters—a talkie-film magnate—say, "We've got to catch life itself," and these words imply the task he set for himself.

Fritz von Unruh is perhaps the last young German dramatist one would expect to be equal to the task of capturing anything but a very thin slice of human life for the stage. In early days—back in 1911—he was writing plays about the lives of aristocratic army officers, a field which he as a nobleman himself was qualified to write authoritatively about. During the war his idealism took a humanistic turn but his preoccupation with philosophic problems persisted and his expression remained eminently "literary." His play "Ein Geschlecht" dates from the war period, as did his war novel "Opfergang." The publication of the latter was prohibited until after the revolution; the book is one of the outstanding contributions to German war literature.

"Phæa" indicates that a new Von Unruh has been born out of a desire to interpret life in terms of everyday speech and to see it in everyday situations. He takes his material from the concentrated activity centering about a movie studio. "Phæa" is a plot composed of sub-plots and with astonishing skill the author guides his characters through an intricate pattern of events that he weaves into a background of the distracting happenings of a day in a film studio.

The owner of the Phæa Film Corporation, in a desperate effort to reproduce life instead of mere acting in one of his talkies, discovers an intense drama of love going on between his actors during the filming of a production, and slyly has the cameras turned on the situations of this private drama, the principals of which are an idealistic film author, his young and enterprising manager, and the manager's girl friend. The magnate makes the author give his film-manuscript a happy ending; he has no compunctions about registering covertly on the celluloid the emotions that surge through the hearts of his employees. The whole situation closes with a happy end only for the magnate-producer. The lovers part in irreparable misunderstanding. A bitter little chanson sung by the manager rings down the final curtain.

All the complicated paraphernalia of Reinhardt's staging — revolving stage, elevators, trick scenery—give the play the brilliant spectacular touch characteristic of all his productions. The leads are played by Curt Bois as the manager, Heinrich George as the magnate, Grete Mosheim as the girl, and Harald Paulsen as the author.

Four Famous Punch Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London

FOUR famous artists, masters of black-and-white, are inseparably linked with Punch; John Leech, Charles Keene, Sir John Tenniel and George du Maurier. Between them their contributions extend over a period of 50 years, from the forties to the nineties of the nineteenth century, which is a goodly slice of the Victorian era. It was due to these brilliant draftsmen that Punch attained a high level of artistic excellence and that a new standard was set in journalistic black-and-white work and book illustration in England.

Turning the pages of the old volumes of Punch, in which their drawings appear, is like opening so many doors upon the everyday life, private and public, of all classes of society during the middle and later decades of the nineteenth century. For the fads and fancies of that incredibly remote time, the political alarums and excursions that agitated our grandfathers, the vagaries of fashion, latest catchwords and smart slang of the period, and what the plain man in the street was thinking of these and weightier matters, such as the state of trade and foreign affairs—all this, the raw material of history, lives again in Mr. Punch's weekly, Charivari, which will celebrate its eighty-ninth birthday during July. And it is mainly owing to the art of the four artists above-named that the period comes alive again for us with such vividness and charm in these pages.

Punch's New Home

An exhibition of original drawings by its four famous contributors has been arranged by the proprietors of Punch in the house they have just built on the site of the old office in Bouverie Street. These drawings, the original of a large number of Punch illustrations, form part of a collection bequeathed to the paper by Henry Silver, a member of the staff from 1857 to 1870, who acquired them first-hand from his distinguished colleague.

John Leech was the first of the quartet to become a regular contributor. He dates from the fourth number — August 7, 1841. For more than 20 years his series of "Pictures of Life and Character" adorned its pages. Many of the originals of this series are on view. All his work has a high artistic value being vigorous in line and full of movement and character. He had a great influence on the fortunes of the journal.

Charles Keene, one of the finest masters of pen-drawing England has produced, joined the staff ten years later, and was a regular contributor for 39 years. He is chiefly remarkable for the ease and force with which he depicts type. Ideas as subject-matter did not interest him much, and it is on record that he was inclined to depend upon other people's proposals of "subjects." He wanted to draw human beings, to make character studies, and that is what he has done supremely well. Sir Frederick Leighton summed up his achievement 40 years ago by saying that "among the documents for the study in future days of middle-class and humble English life, none will be more weighty than the vivid sketches of this great humorist." More than 30 of Keene's drawings are being exhibited.

Sir John Tenniel joined the staff in 1850 and began by doing the frontispiece, preface heading and tailpiece of the nineteenth volume. He is justly famous for his magnificent cartoons of political events. He brought dignity to the genre. Indeed, it has been truly said of him that he "dignified the political cartoon into a classical composition," and certainly national and international events are always treated by him with the detachment of wisdom and an absence of malice and vulgarity. He was knighted by the Queen in 1893, and a great wave of enthusiasm swept over the country, witnessing to his popularity. He had become a national figure by the time he retired in 1901, and a magnificent banquet was then held in his honor, at which A. J. Balfour (afterward Lord Balfour) presided.

One of his most famous cartoons, "Dropping the Pilot," appeared in 1890, when the Kaiser had just dismissed his "Iron Chancellor," Bismarck. It summed up the situation with brilliant wit. The Kaiser is seen as a ship's captain watching Bismarck, the pilot who has brought the ship of state safe to port, going off down the companionway. It is not an exaggeration to say that this is one of the most famous cartoons ever made.

Du Maurier

George du Maurier is the latest in point of date of the four. His first drawing appeared in Punch in 1860. He is the satirist of the mid-Victorian age, the satirist of the drawing room and the artistic "high" society of his time. Ruskin has said that the "terrific force" of his satire lay in the absence of caricature. His people were alive, recognizable, seen in the act and word of their whimsies and foolishnesses. His satire on the pre-Raphaelite movement are known the world over. He had a peculiar talent for dealing effectively with artistic pretensions and he gives us a series of inimitable pictures of the "greenery yallery" (to quote Gilbert), æsthetic coteries and cliques that dominated fashionable, cultured society of his day. That he achieved real fame, even in his own time, was proved when the "Du Maurier" woman, the production of his brilliant pencil, was realized in actuality, both in Belgrade and Suburbia. In recording characteristics he evoked a type and society took the hint and used his pattern most successfully.

Flemish Tapestry for Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A valuable example of Gobelin tapestry has been purchased for the Art Industrial Museum at Copenhagen. "The Tournai Tapestry" was part of the collection belonging to Dr. Alfred Figdor of Vienna. It measures 3½ by 4 meters, and is dated 1485. The subject is a country scene on a Flemish estate of the Middle Ages, the owner of which is acting as judge in a dispute among his servants. The figures are life size, and the work is in excellent preservation. It is said that this will be the only example in Scandinavia. The price paid was 400,000 kroner (approximately $101,550.

Prints made by Japanese artists on a tour of other countries are being shown at the Art Institute of Chicago. These artists set down their impressions of Paris, London, New York, Washington and other cities, in a series of individual color prints. They show the water fronts along the Thames in London, or the Battery in New York, and scenes in the streets of Washington and Paris. One of the Japanese craftsmen shows palm trees in the background of a Washington landscape, and mountains in Manhattan. The prints were the gift of Mrs. Emily Crane Chadbourne and will remain on exhibition until Oct. 30.

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Music News of the World

Specht's 'Brahms'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

PROF. RICHARD SPECHT, in his "Johannes Brahms" (London: Dent. 21s. net), refuses to discuss or analyze all the master's works. His biography, he explains, "is intended to show life and the relation of this or that work to life. The paraphrase of publishers' catalogues and the collection of criticism of Brahms are not its purpose. . . . So much only shall be shown here: completeness is not my aim: only totality in the portraiture of a man's being."

A work of art, of course, is not only a portrait and autobiography of the artist but, for those with eyes to see, mirrors the past, the present and even the future. In this connection Professor Specht quotes Gustav Mahler as maintaining that "the tone-poet, in the elevation of his inspired hour, often shaped experiences in advance which on the plane of everyday existence only happened afterwards, and that he thus flung a brazen challenge at fate."

The Prophetic Note

The author adds that those who listen to Brahms' F minor sonata with more than the outer ear will understand this dictum. And one recalls that Shelley claimed that poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present. Fritz Kreisler once remarked to the present reviewer that the shadows of the great war were plainly discernible in the art which preceded it. But those who search for signs in contemporary art need feel no undue alarm. It reflects, not the end of all things, but merely the commotion that accompanies the end of one period and the beginning of another.

Professor Specht has drawn what is, viewed as a whole, a successful portrait of Brahms, but the pleasure of some readers will be disturbed by a style that indulges in orgies of adjectives and adverbs. After a few pages one began to suspect that the author had studied Romain Rolland's "Beethoven," and was determined to show what they could do in the way of splashing about adjectives on the other side of the Rhine.

Winged Hyperbole

There is something incongruous in the fact that men like Beethoven and Brahms, who in themselves and their work disdained all "trimmings," should be so festooned by their biographers with highly colored verbiage that sometimes it is positively difficult to see either the man or his work. One hopes that the high-faultin', sentimental musical biography has not come to stay. Mr. Eric Blom, Professor Specht's English translator, has done a difficult job admirably and one guesses that many a high-flown metaphor has flown still higher in the original German.

But behind the extravagance and sentimentality there is a critic whose first-hand knowledge of his subject must be respected. The life of Brahms was singularly smooth for so great and so human a man. As Professor Specht says in his prefatory note, there are no outward or inward events in Brahms's life which cannot be gathered from his letters and from his music. "Yet I should scarcely have succeeded in drawing my portrait, had I not been in time to enjoy the good fortune of feeling the pressure of the master's firm, stumpy hand, to hear the rusty and creaking voice, to listen to his wholly world-remote, unvirtuosic, self-absorbed playing, and to be in contact with his humanity."

At First Hand

The author was not only intimate with those who shared the privilege of quarreling with the master—who, by the way, quarreled with everybody sooner or later—but had placed at his disposal the whole of Brahms's correspondence now in the "Deutsche Brahms-Gesellschaft."

The most important critical feature of the book is the attempt to show how the contradictions in Brahms's character manifest themselves in his music. The ascetic in him was for ever at war with the romantic. As Professor Specht puts it: "He was for ever on his guard against the best things in his life, ever in flight before the fairest impulses of his being. Happily for him, and for us, they frequently caught him up; but even then he subdued them into forms and expressions not perhaps inevitably called for by his particular language of sound . . ." He seemed to fear beauty as unreasonably as some fear happiness. Hence his bitter antagonism to Liszt and Wagner—whom underneath he really admired. They stood æsthetically for everything that he denied in himself.

Intellectualizing Beauty

Like many artists before and after him, he besought thought as a substitute for beauty. It was as if a nightingale were ashamed of the ecstasy of its own song. Every musical idea that came to Brahms was, before being accepted, compelled to submit to a strange form of "moral" censorship. Even his devotees protested and we find Joachim forcibly warning him against being "disturbingly or forcibly urged by his will-power" instead of obeying his inspiration, and mentioning a finale in variation form as "ingeniously made at best."

The adoring Elizabeth von Herzogenberg bewildered Brahms by writing to him: "Here I can no longer follow, no echo is awakened in me. And because I am so anxious to be enthusiastic, not to say warmly prejudiced in favor of Brahms, I ask myself, ever so softly, but still, I do ask myself, whether he does not give us many things in the birth of which his heart had no share, but only, as I have already ventured to say, his sagacity, his refinement, his craft and his mastery."

But the contradictions of Brahms's character were too deep-rooted to be reconciled by the influence of friends. And he was always the son of the father who, when asked by the conductor of an orchestra to play softly, replied, "This is my own double bass and I may play as loudly on it as I please."

In the art of Brahms we see mirrored not only the man and his times, but the presage of our own period. The composer who was interested in mechanical inventions as manifesting the "intrepidity of the human mind" could, curiously enough, see no future for music and prophesied the downfall of the art. His Pegasus, like that of Heine's poet, gladly trotted back to the past, but obstinately refused to budge when urged forward into modern life.

Viennese Music Festivals

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

SPRING festival weeks along the lines of London's season have in late years become habitual with the two central European capitals, Vienna and Berlin. The object obviously is to combine pleasure with business, namely, artistic achievement with furtherance of tourism. If Berlin, ever active and energetic, has, according to reports, done too much of a good thing in compiling a program too big and too ambitious in proportion to practical possibilities, Vienna has gone to the other extreme this year. The fundamental error of the festival's promoters has been an all-too-obstinate adherence to the "Viennese note." That limited not only the scope of the enterprise but its character as well.

At the Staatsoper

Viennese was the festival program of the Staatsoper: a cycle of Austrian operas comprising those of Strauss, Korngold, Bittner and Berg ("Wozzeck"), with Johann Strauss's "A Night in Venice" added as a semioperatic ingredient. Two novelties only were included by the management, of which one was new only to that house: Max Oberleithner's opera, "Der eiserne Heiland" which we heard at the Volksoper some 13 or 14 years ago. It is a rustic opera of the "song" type, not unlike Kienzl's once so successful "Der Evangelimann" and "Le Ranz des vaches"—well-intentioned, well-writen music but rather innocent to our modern ears.

Much of the same style is Julius Bittner's little one-act opera "Das höllisch Gold," which the Staatsoper once more rescued from undeserved oblivion. Bittner's piece, far less pretentious, is by far stronger, more spiritual and more interesting than Oberleithner's effort. "Das höllisch Gold" is indeed a gem of its kind, and though it be of the naïve type, it is so in a most charming manner.

A Ballet by Salmhofer

The one real novelty which the Staatsoper contributed to the festival weeks was a ballet by Franz Salmhofer. Grete Wiesenthal, the Viennese dancer, wrote its scenario, in collaboration with Hugo von Hofmansthal, whose share in the work, however, is not clearly definable. The Vienna Opera is at present without a maitre de ballet; Sascha Leontjeff resigned after his production of de Falla's "El amor brujo," which disclosed the fact that this talented mimic could not serve as maitre de ballet. Bronislava Nijinska, his successor, will not arrive before the beginning of the new season. The idea was near at hand, then, to call Grete Wiesenthal in not only as protagonist, but also as choregrapher for the production of her own ballet, "The Ne'er-do-well at Vienna," and the result justified the experiment.

Franz Salmhofer, who wrote the music for the slight but charming affair, is a young Viennese composer, who was discovered as a "hope" some five or six years ago, and has remained that since. His talent was prodigious then and his inspiration unusual. What he lacked then was discipline and self-control, and these he has not yet acquired. He is gifted with a light hand and bright mind, a "Musikant" of no mean parts. If only he would learn to sift his inspirations, purify them from a leaning to eclecticism and allow them to mature, he might achieve bigger things.

The Predominant Waltz

His newest work shows no traces in that direction as yet. The waltz predominates in it, modern dance forms like blues and tango are applied only with economy, and little is there to deviate from the old and accepted Viennese ballet type of the late nineties, have an endeavor at symphonic construction which is not, however, consistently carried through.

Viennese music predominated at two open-air Night Serenades of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Robert Heger and Erich Wolfgang Korngold in the Josefs Platz. Viennese music was again given at a chamber concert by the Gottesmann Quartet in the quaint old courtyard of Schubert's birthplace. Viennese music again, though in its more ambitious specimens, produced the programs for two special concerts of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Bruno Walter. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Mahler (the Second symphony) were performed, and in perfect manner.

Bruno Walter

The advent of Walter at a moment when Furtwängler had severed his connections with the Vienna Philharmonic inspired hopes. It had long been Walter's wish (and that of his large Viennese following) to establish a permanent connection between the great conductor and the great orchestra. Mysterious influences had always frustrated the realization of the plan; and now, when the logical situation seemed once more given, the same influences were again, and successfully, at work: Clemens Krauss was chosen as permanent conductor, with Richard Strauss as guest conductor for a number of concerts.

Thus once more the Philharmonic and the Staatsoper, of which this orchestra is an important asset, will be combined in one hand; a logical solution which might have a profitable bearing on increased rehearsal work. Yet the persistency with which the Philharmonic forgoes the services of a conductor of Walter's rank and popularity (a popularity rivaled at Vienna only by Furtwängler) is strange and worthy of note.

New Violinist

Besides the widely-noted visit of Toscanini with his American orchestra, the second great event of the spring season at Vienna was the advent of a young Russian violinist. His name is Nathan Milstein, and he had never before been heard of in the German-speaking countries. He was said to have successfully played in South America, in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium. He arrived unheralded at Vienna and awoke on the following morning to find himself famous. A second concert, four days later, saw the largest hall of the city well filled, the third one sold out.

It was a success unparalleled in this city for years by any fiddler. The crescendo in public interest corresponded to a crescendo in Milstein's programs; the top was reached when the young artist played the Concerti of Mendelssohn, Brahms and Tchaikovsky at his last concert for this season, with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Franz Schalk accompanying.

Milstein appears to be one of those rare types among young artists who combine everything: the sure technique, the beautiful tone drawn from an ideal Guarneri, abundant temperament as well as depth and insight, virtuosoship no less than an admirable sense of the classic style. Withal he has the asset of youth with the capacity for further development. His success at Vienna ought to open for him the road to a great world's career.

Music in Paris

Paris

AMERICA this winter carried off the great Russian singer, Nina Kochitz, who on her arrival in Paris, imposed herself right away upon the admiration of connoisseurs. These last days, she could be seen at the performances of the Russian Opera of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. But, by an inconceivable paradox, it is in the concert hall and not on the stage that we have greeted this brilliant interpreter of "Sadko." How is it that the management of this lyric company in which, precisely, stars are rare, has not thought of confiding to this admirable artist a few rôles which, this year, have not been sufficiently well upheld?

Nina Kochitz has been heard at the Salle Gaveau in a single recital. Her splendid voice whose timbre—which has at times the star-like radiance of that of France's unforgetable Felia Litvinne—has so much roundness and brilliance, made play of all the pitfalls in a repertory that ranged from Lotti, Gluck and Paisiello to Prokofief. And one could appreciate her astounding musicality not only in the rounded interpretation of all the varied works included in her program, but also in the songs of which she herself is the author and in which very remarkable artistic gifts are shown. There is in "Les Cloches de ma patrie" an impelling atmosphere and a feeling of nostalgic and impassioned poetry that make this evocation peculiarly pathetic. It is rare to see combined in one single interpreter so many musical qualities of this value and to meet an artist so complete.

Argentina

In full form, a figure drawn by a single line in svelte and sensitive outline, Argentina the incomparable, comes back for two recitals in which her impeccable virtuosity and vibrant sensibility are shown. By the refinement of her means this Zambelli of the Spanish dance attains a classicism and almost an academism that might in the end crystallize into impassibility and coldness. But prisoner in this virtuoso, a roguish, sparkling sprite of mischief comes out in the eyes and the smile.

Above supple line and serpentine curve Argentina's face leads her careless, ironical play. With a blink of the eyelids it puts us in the confidence of her artful amusements. It makes us a witness of all the shivers of merriment that sweep over her before the invisible sights that she leaves us to guess at. A shrug of the shoulders, a movement of the hips, the mouth half open and the innocent and bucolic eye of her "Lagarterana," a mutinous or sulky expression, the planting of the banderillas or lunges of her "Corrida," everything is in this art: rapid and familiar synthesis, décor, atmosphere and landscape stylized in an astonishing indication, tragedy or comedy summed up in a single gesture.

And nothing can give any idea of the nobility, the arched pride, the prancing, equine-like grace of this fine creature, marvellously dressed and wearing with the same ease the heavy embroidered costume, the red boots and green and yellow foulard of the peasants of the province of Toledo, the fur of the black velvet mounted with gold or the pure corolla of white satin veiled with lace of her splendid "Cordoba."

Lauri Volpi

At the Opera, at the Salle Pleyel, and at the Opera Comique, the brilliant Italian tenor Lauri Volpi has presented himself with quite Latin ardour. Perhaps, even, he has rather abused these dangerous prodigalities, particularly in "William Tell" which is not a part made for him. To be frank, I confess that this year I did not experience the singular emotion that I felt with wonder last year during his interpretation of "La Bohême." Certainly, his voice is still very lovely, but between two dazzling outbursts, cleverly led up to, one finds rather long indifferent zones. Lauri Volpi now reminds one of those tennis players who do not bother about any but difficult strokes and reserve themselves for exceptional balls.

Our national pride was put to various tests in the course of the performance of the Opera Comique. We experienced no pride in showing our illustrious visitor the choruses of our subsidized theaters. The singing crowd of "Pagliacci" treated us to a rather humiliating demonstration.

On the contrary we had pleasure in letting him see how a Lauweryns conducts a theater orchestra, or more exactly, "accompanies" a lyric performance. We also felt a legitimate pride in the magnificent interpretation that Musy gave of the prologue of "Pagliacci." Here was a victory for a young French singer that counted.

Finally we were enchanted by the grace, the wit and tact shown by Simone Berriau in the part of Mimi.

An Adept Director

By WINTHROP P. TYRON

New York

PRESIDING somewhere should be the special task of Harold V. Milligan, whether as parliamentary arbiter for the National Association of Organists, which is about to open, at Los Angeles, its annual sessions, or as principal administrator for the National Music League, which has its offices here at Steinway Hall. To direct something, be it the routine of a church choir or the proceedings of a committee on auditions, that is a kind of action at which Mr. Milligan has been found especially adept.

Last winter, he told me he was going to shorten down on certain of his lines of endeavor, and when I saw him handing over the concert management of the National Music League to Eric T. Clarke, I knew he meant what he said. The other day, he explained to me that he intended to become a little more exclusively a musician than he has been for some time, and to drop by degrees his rôle of man of business. That he will do so, I am quite assured; for has he not the music of the new Riverside Church to handle? His singers, to number 60, I believe he plans, ought to be one of the most interesting choral groups in the city. They will study and present important works, larger or smaller in form; and best of all, they will keep in constant practice, not by rehearsal merely, but by actual performance, week in and week out.

His Researches

The first time I came in contact with Mr. Milligan, he was on the concert platform, talking on American, particularly early American, composers, with Olive Nevin, soprano, supplying illustrations in song. He spoke at once in the character of a scholar and in that of a champion of a cause. For he not only had to present with effect musical material which he had come by research in libraries, but he had to make his audiences accept the sort of vocal compositions that were written in late colonial times and in the first decades of the Republic as worthy of their serious consideration. By the peculiar nature of the subject, then, the lecture-recitals proved to be a sort of folklore meeting, at which Mr. Milligan served as chairman and gave the principal address, while Mme. Nevin, taking a turn at intervals as singer, added argument of example.

National Music League

Somebody, when the National Music League was reorganized a few years ago, discerning in Mr. Milligan a talent for leading a cause, secured him as manager; and even now, whoever it is that has principal voice, keeps him in the service of the institution as executive director. That may be a good deal of an honorary post, for all I know; but I have no doubt it implies his being called upon to do duty as moderator, now and then, in important league deliberations.

But of immediate concern, Mr. Milligan presides at the convention, this summer, of the National Association of Organists. How willing, in order to meet one another, those who play the organ are to travel! Handling all the year a mechanism that stands absolutely fixed in its place, they perhaps find a release in the annual trip that those who have to do with mobile instruments and who tour a great part of the time anyway, would not appreciate. Harpists, indeed, hold a reunion after the organists' example; but they make out a comparatively small season's mileage, and can add on a continental trip without overdoing.

The Organist's Viewpoint

In 1928, the organists assembled at Portland, Me. There, I had the opportunity of talking with a number of them, and I could not help observing a difference between them and performers of the concert type in outlook upon art. They struck me as interested first of all in problems of expression; as much as to say, now that we possess, in the modern organ a matchlessly resourceful means of musical address, let us go ahead and publish our emotions, make our report known. In contrary fashion, I have found violinists and pianists engrossed in questions of technique, as though their day's work was to restate what Paganini and Liszt set forth once and for all, and to do it with some additions of finish and brilliance.

It can almost be averred, I believe, that your artist has nothing new to tell unless there supports him an artisan, furnishing fresh devices. On this score, Mr. Milligan is in evidence at Los Angeles. He presides not only over the convention as a whole, but over a forum on music and architecture. Controversial subject! Of course a building can be erected in which an organ, an orchestra, a chorus, a solo voice or what you please will sound as it ought to; and a speaker, too.

In January, on a cold night, when the north wind was blowing down Fifth Avenue, I came face to face with Mr. Milligan under a street lamp. Even then, he was on the Pacific coast, receiving evidence on ecclesiastical acoustics. Nor could argument that was mere assertion move him. He and I had just been attending a lecture in a recently built church, given by a distinguished Bach authority on the topic of chorales and cantatas. So great was the reverberation within the nave and the aisles, neither of us had understood a word. Twentieth century; time, surely, architects and musicians sat down together and conferred.

Ravinia Opera

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" was presented July 5 at Ravinia. The Italian composer's opera is not perhaps one of the great masterpieces of dramatic song, but Mr. Eckstein's company, headed by Elizabeth Rethberg and Giovanni Martinelli, made it appear considerably more vital than it really is. This was accomplished by a fervid and dramatic style of singing that went far to enhance the undeniable power of the tent. Both Mme. Rethberg and Mr. Martinelli rose to lofty heights of vocalism, but it is the merest justice to declare that smaller parts were made remarkable by the admirable singing and acting of Giuseppe Danise, Desire Defrera, Paolo Ananian and Miss Bourskaya. Gennaro Papi conducted with the sympathy and understanding that made Giordano's symphonic writing a drama by itself.

Massenet's "Thais" (July 7) was less exciting than Giordano's work. Yvonne Gall, in the title rôle, offered some excellent singing, and Mr. Danise, less comfortable apparently than in Italian music drama, worked hard to make Athansel convincing to the eye and ear.

"Martha"

A light-hearted and vivacious reading was given to Flotow's "Martha," July 8. Florence Macbeth and Ina Bourskaya, respectively the Martha and Nancy of the cast, offered excellent vocalism, which was accomplished, too, by Virgilio Lazzari as Plunkett and by Mario Chamlee as Lionel. The comedy element was lightly and effectively dispensed by Mr. Trevisan, who sang the part of Sir Tristan and Louis d'Angelo lent to the rôle of the sheriff, in the second act, something of the atmosphere of the harlequinade in a Drury Lane pantomime.

Puccini's "La Bohême," interpreted July 9, brought forward Quenna Mario for the first time this season. This artist accomplished really sympathetic acting and singing in the part of Mimi. Mr. Tokatyan, too, was deservedly applauded for a well-rounded presentation of Rudolfo's music. The general effect of the performance given by the company as a whole was highly commendable, even if it seemed to be pitched in too exuberant a key.

Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" was the closing offering of the week. In this Mr. Martinelli made a resplendent vocal showing, and, it would seem, enjoyed the tunes with which the Italian master crowded into the part of the Earl of Warwick. Mme. Rethberg again presented a beautiful art of song in the music of Amelia, and Mr. Danise was admirable in that of Renato. A word of praise must not be withheld from Miss Macbeth, who sang well and light heartedly as Oscar, nor from Mme. Claussen, whose Ulrica was effectively sinister and bizarre. F. B.

Nineteenth Century Italian Opera

By GUIDO PANNAIN

IV

Naples

BOÏTO'S "Mefistofele" has the unquestionable merit of having been produced as early as 1868—in a form which was finally suppressed and which was very different from that of the "Mefistofele" with which we are acquainted nowadays. This constitutes an interesting and singular phenomenon among those that marked the transition from the old nineteenth-century opera to the new. By dint of cutting, reducing and patching, an opera was eventually turned out which was to have a triumphant career, but no longer corresponded with the requirements which originally had determined its inception, and no longer was the daring and genuine symbol of the belated romanticism that was one of the first modes of expression of Italian culture after 1860.

Boïto does not start by imitating any foreign musical style and exaggerating it; he is no copyist, and, although melodic reminiscences occur in his works, they do not affect the individuality of his utterances. And on the other hand, he is really the first Italian composer to have intuitively visualized a renovation of the style of opera, and to have dared to work on the stage against the traditions of the stage. His own efforts soon ended in exhaustion, but marked, for the Italian opera of the time, a definite advance. "Mefistofele" corresponded to a certain cultural outlook. It was the first Italian opera really purged of parasitic, improvisatory conventions. It was the assertion in music of a literary lyricism, a lyricism clouded by a riot of visual imagery, a medley of discrepant, unbalanced things, of old and new, of shameless din and genuinely impressive vibrations.

But "Mefistofele," smartened up with a view to success on the stage, ceases to be true to itself. It is no longer the documentary illustration of Boïto's tumultuous romanticism, nor is it the new opera which it attempts to be. Humanity, lyrically impersonated by a Faust in cocked hat and wearing a little sword, becomes a mere puppet show. The dances bring us back to the threadbare shams of opera ballet; the classical witches' Sabbath turns out to be "concerted." Cosmic interpretation of life becomes mere melodramatic sensation when both the ideal and the actual become so emphatically similar to the stuff for arias for the first tenor.

The Stage Becomes Mauve

When the nineteenth-century Italian drama burst out of the walls of the national school into the open, it started eagerly breathing, in great drafts, the fresh air of international romanticism—a melodramatic romanticism diffuse in tone and manner, slightly intellectual and stagnant in its pomp and quest for effect, and really made up of external contrasts and exuberant declamations.

Thus, the musical style of Italian opera acquired the elegance and nimble ease of modern garb, but gradually became poorer in lyric impulse. Then things began to change. The Victor Hugo melodrama, the machinery and rant, the passion and purple patches, the high-falutin tone, were done away with. The stage became mauve and gray, was invaded by darkness and sentimentality, by gently persuasive shadows, by mystery and legend. Horror was replaced by melancholy, and pageants of Nordic specters by floating dream-visions, half-way between myth and humanity, but far too nebulous and elusive ever to assert any actuality. Emotionalism and extenuated survivals of neo-romanticism were dished up into a new, incongruous mixture calculated to suit the Italian palate. This peculiar lyricism did not naturally express itself lucidly and luminously in opera, but found no outlet except in opera. The new Italian composers turned to opera instinctively, but the language they spoke was one which the public understood but partly, and often not at all. As for poets, they often remained crushed under the dead weight of history.

Alfredo Catalini's voice made itself heard amid the clash of the contrast between his own lyrical power and the "mal du siècle." His plays are shrouded in the mists of a belated romanticism which the faint beams of light radiating from his genuine melancholy are incapable of dispelling. His characters are the shadows of his own outlook, and from the point of view of the stage remain mutually contradictory. In their songs, lyricism floats between nostalgia, abandon and bewilderment; sensuousness remains at a standstill, lost in contemplation of its unreality, and consumes itself in hazy dreams.

Mascagni and Puccini

In order to reconquer realism and to stand on concrete ground, Italian opera was bound to turn back toward the people, to the surroundings among which it was born. But it no longer exclusively answered the requirements of the musical self of Italy. Apart from opera, a taste for symphonic music had developed; and a novel sense of culture, a thirst for exegesis and criticism was asserting itself. Vernacular poets invaded the stage, and composers too started writing music in dialect. The people yielded to these direct appeals, but too often shoddy found favor with them.

Mascagni's operas reflect the luminosity of this flaming, sonorous lyricism of peasantry. The voice rises from the streets, but is the genuine voice of the people. Mascagni, as a youth, had the capacity to pour out uninterrupted song, using his hands as a megaphone, and would find fiery accents to express his emotions. With style and artistic aims he is not concerned in the least; the one thing that interests him is the ringing of a tenor voice rejoicing, not in "bel canto," but in its own expansion—not well produced, maybe, but warm and vibrating.

Puccini, by nature, was more accessible to a sense of culture, but remains workaday and accessible; his sentimental expansions are so unsophisticated that they often sink to mental indigence. But when he comes into contact with a world of culture, instead of remaining alien and indeed refractory to it, like Mascagni, he is touched by it, comes close to it and does his best to elaborate and ennoble his instructive tendencies.

Often he may succumb to the line of French opera composers from Massenet to Debussy, yet he remains himself, concrete and definite in his methods of intuitively comprehending certain small sentimental facts. The framework and setting of his operas may appear weak and inert, and reveal a taste for picture-postcard effectiveness, but nevertheless, the scenes in them are culled from life—an unpretentious life, made up of small things, a life in which every sentimental impulse ranks as poetry, but life for all that. The "Stimmung" of Puccini's operas is that of the middle classes of his time—a small world of sincere and mediocre mentalities, such as abound at all times—who see in Mimi a reflection of their own selves, who weep with her in genuine sympathy. Thus did Italian nineteenth century opera vanish in the nebulous glimmer of a sentimental twilight.

American Art in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—An exhibition of American art in the Kunstverein surveys the development of painting in the United States from 1730 to the present. The collection, consisting of loans from American art institutes, private collectors and art dealers, has been shown in Stockholm, and was organized at the instance of the Crown Prince of Sweden by the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York, with the coöperation of the American Federation of Arts. A small architectural section was organized by the American Institute of Architects. Munich is the only city in Germany where the collection will be shown before being shipped to America.

The oldest paintings shown are "Mrs. Galloway," by Gustavus Hesselius (from Metropolitan Museum); Copley's portrait of John Newton of Halifax (Berkshire Athenæum and Pittsfield Museum); "William Carpenter," by Ralph Earle (Worcester Art Museum); "Gentleman's Portrait," by Benjamin West (Art Institute of Chicago), and Gilbert Stuart's "Russell Sturgis" (Paine Estate, Worcester, Mass.).

Later American artists represented include Whistler, William Morris Hunt, John S. Sargent, William N. Chase and Gari Melchers. Valuable and interesting additions to this display of American art are pictures by contemporary Pueblo Indians and a number of "Santos" of the seventeenth century, the work of unknown artists of the southwestern states, in which Mexican influence is discernible.

The architectural section of the exhibition consists of about 50 photographs and drawings showing some of the problems that confront American architects, and giving an idea of the type of solution now prevalent.

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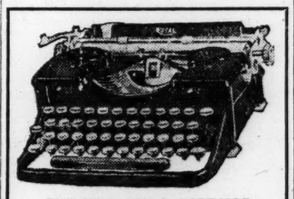
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How About Adding Lesser Bulbs to Your Order for Fall Planting

By RICHARD S. WILMOT

BY USING the so-called lesser bulbs, such as the snowdrop, crocus, and their like, we obtain bloom in earliest spring when it is most needed and appreciated. With the exception of the crocus, these flowers are dainty rather than showy, and require careful handling in order to be effective. Small bulbs are ideal when planted by the hundred, but when a lesser number is to be used a small stage must be set for them, creating a display to be enjoyed from close range. A cluster of snowdrops at the base of a tree, or a small company of crocuses in front of an evergreen, are just as enjoyable as an army of them would be, providing care has been taken to place them where they can be seen to best advantage.

The flowers of these small bulbs are informal in character and are unhappy looking when seen in geometrical plantings. They are most delightful when growing in scattered colonies. The crocus thrives best in a sunny situation, while the others will tolerate a bit of shade. The chief difficulty in using small bulbs in the garden border is lack of suitable background. In a Connecticut garden colonies of snowdrop, scilla, crocus, and chionodoxa grow among vines and Japanese spurge (pachysandra) and their colors are enhanced by the dark background furnished by the evergreen trailers.

If small bulbs are to persist and multiply, care must be taken to plant deeply enough. Planting to a depth of two inches will insure against the heaving effect of the thawing and freezing of winter. The lawn is not the best place to plant bulbs, even though they appear effective there. It is necessary that the foliage of the bulb be left until dry, and few indeed will allow the grass to remain uncut until this has happened. An ideal situation for small bulbs is one that is sunny and protected from strong wind, since wind will do more damage to the fragile flowers than will cold.

Effective Selection

A good selection of scillas, snowdrops, chionodoxas, crocuses, grape hyacinths and the winter aconite will provide an effective display through March and April in the latitude of New York. Scilla sibirica is a handsome bright blue sort, and sibirica alba is white and much less common. Scilla campanulata is taller and later, and may be had in blue, rose and white varieties. Galanthus nivalis, the common snowdrop, is the most dependable. The double form lacks the grace of the single. The giant snowdrop, Elwesii, seems less obliging when it comes to naturalizing itself, and does not always justify its name. Chionodoxa lucillæ is bright blue with a white center, while sardensis is deeper in color. There are numerous species and varieties of crocus. The named sorts are the showiest, while the wild kinds are most graceful. "Mont Blanc," white; "Baron von Brune," deep purple; "Albion," lavender striped with white; and the yellow usually listed as "giant" or "mammoth" are representative. Of the species crocus, none is gayer than susianus, which is bright yellow with brownish markings on the outside. Biflorus is a striped sort, purple and white. Tommasinianus is a lavender sort that should be in every garden. It is tall and elegant and requires protection from wind. Of the grape hyacinths, Muscari botryoides "Heavenly Blue" is best for general use. Eranthis hyemalis is the winter aconite, which will thrive in shade. Care must be taken to procure fresh bulbs of the aconite, as old ones frequently fail to grow.

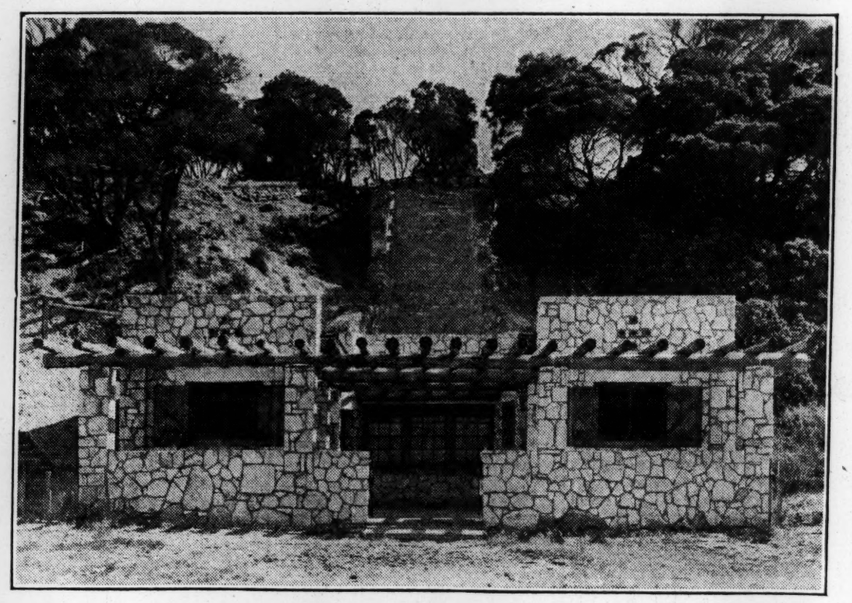
The crown imperial and the guinea-hen flower are fritillarias, and were popular bulbs in old-time gardens. Today one rarely sees them. Fritillaria imperialis, the crown imperial, is the showiest and leafiest flower possible for us to have in the spring garden. The plant is quite tall, and bears a whorl of orange or yellow lily-like flowers, topped by a tuft of leaves. It is hardy as far north as Connecticut, but north of that latitude may require protection. "Aurora," orange-red, sulphurea, yellow, and the type bearing several whorls of flowers, called crown-upon-crown, are types which are worth growing. It must be admitted that the crown imperial exhales an unpleasant odor, but we will surely want this showy plant, even if our sensitiveness compels us to view it from a distance. Fritillaria meleagris, the guinea-hen flower, enjoys a warm, dry situation, but is not too particular. In the United States it is usually sold in mixture, and one may expect flowers of yellow, white, and shades of purple, all characteristically spotted with brown or black. Meleagris likes to grow in colonies, and is one of the most unusual flowers of spring. The species tulips are worth growing if one has a sunny, dry place in which to put them. Their flowers have a wild grace totally lacking in the florist's tulips, with the exception of the parrots, which are almost too harum-scarum. Tulipa clusiana is carmine and white, with a pointed flower. Tulipa sylvestris is a fragrant yellow sort, and enjoys partial shade. Leucojum vernum is a tall plant resembling the snowdrop in flower, but far less graceful and later to bloom. These are most effective in clumps, and require sun and good drainage.

From California

Several unusual bulbs native to the west coast have been successfully grown in eastern gardens. These are not as easily grown as are the commoner bulbs, but are worth any effort for the unusual charm that they add to the garden. The brodiæas bear terminal clusters of bell- or star-shaped blooms. They grow best in rocky soil in partial shade, and had better be protected until their hardiness is assured. The variety laxa bears bell-shaped flowers of blue. Hendersoni is six-petaled, of yellow marked with violet. Laxa is one of the hardiest and most charming. The calochorti, often called mariposa tulips, are beautiful and unusual. In cold regions these need protection against thawing and a too early start into growth. Good drainage is essential. White, yellow, and lilac are included in their color range. Other calochorti are called globe tulips and star tulips, names alluding to the shape of the flowers. Being woodland plants, they will grow in partial shade. Several fritillarias are natives of our west coast. Recurva bears five or six drooping, lily-like flowers of orange-scarlet. This plant likes porous, well-drained soil. Bulbs of all of these west coast natives may be procured from California nurserymen. Their catalogs are interesting and worth adding to the garden library.

The camassias are native in the middle and far West. They bear tall stalks of starry flowers in purple or creamy white, and are perfectly hardy. Leichtlinii grows three feet tall, and is cream or blue. The variety quamash is two feet tall with purple flowers, and is neater in habit than Leichtlinii. Camassias are effective when planted in large colonies in semi-wild situations. In the garden borders they appear best when used in groups among other plants.

The colchicum, or autumn crocus, is a valuable addition to the garden, giving as it does fresh and delicate flowers at a season when we must depend largely on the coarser members of the composite tribe for color. As in the case of the true crocus, colchicums need to be planted two inches deep. The flowers are rather fragile, and require protection against the strong autumn winds. For this reason it is advisable to plant with some low-growing plant, such as phlox subulata. The variety autumnale is rose-purple, while Parkinsoni is purple and white. The colchicum is not at all difficult to grow. One gardener, neglecting to plant his bulbs, found them abloom in a paper bag.



Courtesy Australian Home Beautiful

Bath House Built for H. C. Cornforth at Portsea, Victoria, by Henry A. Norris, Architect. It Is Made of Local Sandstone and Brick, on the Ruins of an Old Lime Kiln.

Private Bath House Built on an Old Kiln

By W. A. SHUM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

A SEASIDE home close inside the entrance to Port Philip Bay, the harbor on which Melbourne is situated, has been built by H. C. Cornforth, the American manager of the Vacuum Oil Company in Victoria.

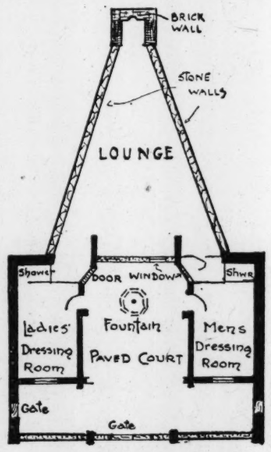
He bought seven and a half acres of virgin soil covered with native Australian tea-tree and with a sheer 40-foot cliff along his sea frontage. At the foot of the cliff is a miniature bay with a beautiful sandy beach and a little broken jetty. In that little bay many years ago a lime burner set up a kiln and treated the local limestone, shipping it in barges from the jetty.

All that was left when Mr. Cornforth bought the property was the brick wall running from the foot to the top of the cliff and the ruins of the stone side walls of the kiln.

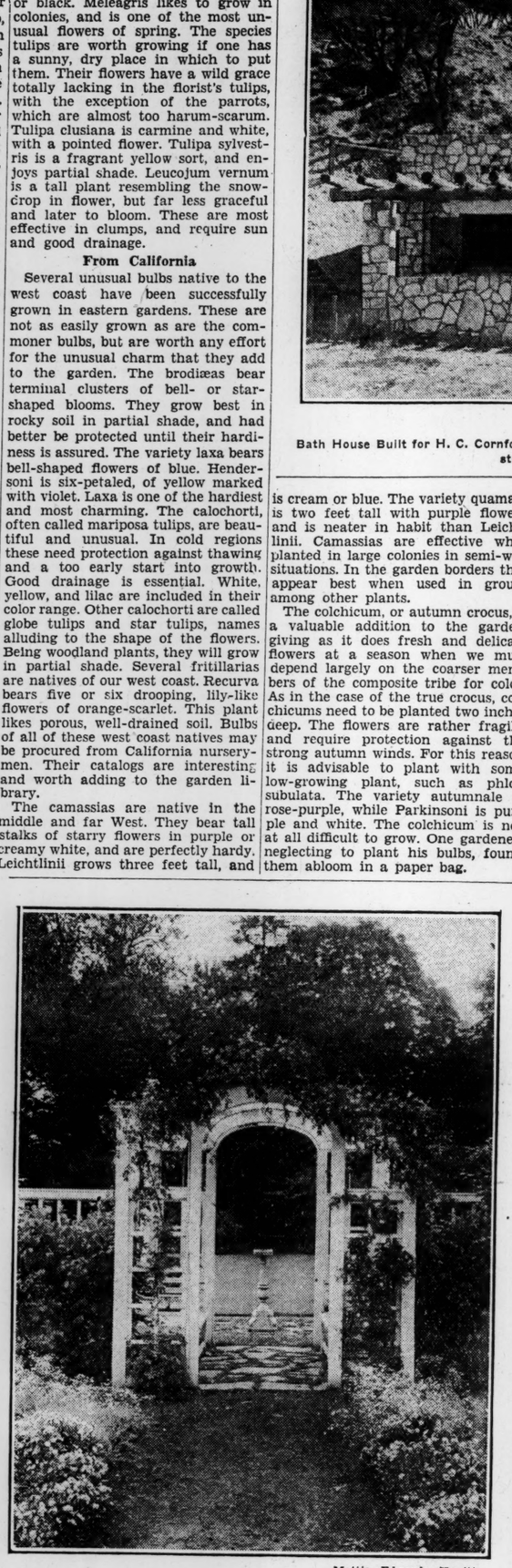
The brick wall, some six feet wide and 40 feet high, seems to have appealed to Mr. Cornforth's imagination. He pictured a bathing box snuggling at the foot of the cliff and an electric elevator running up and down its smooth perpendicular face. Knowing that it would be many months before the substantial home he planned could be built he asked his architect to build a bathing box on liberal and artistic lines. The result was that Harry Norris, to whom the work of designing the residence had been entrusted, built a bath house that is unique in the best sense of that much misused term: there is literally nothing like it.

Using the brick wall as the blunt apex of a triangle he rebuilt and extended the stone walls of the kiln, gave them a heavy beamed ceiling and across the base of the triangle placed two dressing rooms in such a way as to leave a courtyard between. This area was roofed with poles of the stringybark (one of the eucalypts) spaced two feet apart, and floored with slate in a crazy pattern. Happily this locality, which is sparsely populated, is blessed with an excellent supply of underground fresh water, which can be tapped at about 75 feet. A well was sunk on the site of the new home, fresh water showers were installed in the dressing rooms, and a tiled fountain for washing the sand from the feet was placed in the middle of the court. The perfect bathing box was ready for Mr. Cornforth and his guests!

The large inner, triangular room, was given a red-tiled floor, covered with heavy textured grass mats, and furnished with brightly lacquered wicker chairs and tables. There, with a radio and a few table games, was scope for entertainment in cool comfort on the hottest day, while a small pantry and portable oil stove provided ample means for the serving of refreshments at any hour. During the period that the home on the cliffs above was building—and it was completed just before Christmas last—Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth spent many a happy week-end at "Sorrento," and found a tremendous amount of pleasure in the use of the bathing box for themselves and their friends. It now remains a delightful adjunct object of interest to passers-by.



Plan for Bath House



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

In the Garden of Miss F. A. Mulford, Hempstead, Long Island. Ruth Deane, Landscape Architect.

For Midsummer Gaps in Perennial Borders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Herbaceous borders need careful handling if they are to give a continuous display of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. In many gardens, for instance, during August and early September there is a gap between the flowering of midsummer and autumn perennials, so that a few plants which may be relied upon to bloom at this time of year are particularly welcome.

The rich yellow-rayed flowers with their black conelike centers, of which Rudbeckia Newmanii is perhaps first on the list, and R. Purpurea, more usually known as Echinacea Purpurea, a strikingly beautiful shade of magenta, and taller and shyer in habit, and Chelone Barbata, a hardy member of the Pentstemon family, with its graceful coral-red spikes, are two other August flowering perennials which should be more often grown.

Helenium Autumnale Rubrum, darkest shade of all, its yellow variety Superbum and Riverton Gem bronze-crimson, and some of the perennial sunflowers such as Helianthus Decapetalus "Lodden Gold" and H. Mollis, give a fine show of color to the back of the border, while Helenium Cupreum Crimson Beauty, dwarf in habit and wonderfully free-flowering, is unsurpassed where lower-growing plants are needed.

Montbretias are always a delight, but sufficient attention is not always paid to some of the decorative newer varieties of this colorful flower—the glowing Fire King, George Davidson and Crocosmæflora, to mention only a few which vie with the gay gaillardias in brilliancy of coloring for August flowering.

Companion Flowers

When and if the garden begins to show a few waste places in late summer, it is then that the wise gardener begins to plan for more crops next year, and studies combinations or companion flowers.

This is usually the case with gardeners who are obliged to contend with restricted space and large ambitions. In order to save the garden from vacant spaces after the disappearance of the blazing glory of the oriental poppies, a few dahlia bulbs planted among them will yield a later crop of flowers. The dahlias should be left to one or two stalks and given fertilizer when the buds begin to show.

One or two cobeas planted with every climbing rose will help the usually messy-looking rose foliage when the glory of the rose bloom is over, and will give a second blooming of lovely purple bells.

Lilium Superbum will give a resplendent mass of color over the green of peonies whose blooming time is well past. Lilium Auratum bulbs also may be planted effectively among the peonies, delphiniums and dactanmus.

Canterbury bells may be planted congenially among the Japanese anemones, as they can be pulled out after flowering and the anemones given the right of way. Lilium speciosum makes a good companion for columbine.

In this doubling up way of gardening extra feeding must, of course, not be neglected. L. S. M.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS
837 E. 58th Street, Chicago

The English Gardener Advises

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

FLOWERING shrubs have made a gorgeous spectacle in England this year. I never remember having seen them to better advantage. This is due to the bright sunshine of last autumn, which helped to ripen the wood. A number of the earlier flowering kinds are now over, and they should receive immediate attention from the pruning knife. This is perhaps the rock on which more hopes are split than on any other. The general method of pruning flowering shrubs consists of taking a pair of shears and clipping them back. If pruning is done with the object of securing more and better flowers, there is no more certain way of defeating it than this. A great many flowering shrubs bear their flowers on one-year-old wood, and the object of the gardener should be to encourage this as much as possible. Obviously, if he clips the growth back, however artistic the effect may be, flowers are going to be conspicuous by their absence. Further, it should be pointed out that once growth has flowered it becomes an encumbrance to the tree. It should, therefore, be cut out at the point from which the young growth springs. This will leave the latter a clear space in which to grow, and will give an abundant entry to the mellow, maturing rays of autumn sunshine. The flowering shrubs that answer to the above treatment are all the viburnums, the mock oranges, weigelas, prunuses, buddleias, and witch-hazels.

Lilacs should be treated on slightly different lines. They bloom on the tips of short growths from the old wood. It is not possible, therefore, to remove the latter without taking away potential flowers at the same time. Every owner of a lilac bush should keep a watchful eye on the branches, and if he sees any signs of overcrowding, the surplus should be removed. In doing this regard should be had for the worst of crossing branches, and any that show signs of weakness. Lilacs are very liable to throw up suckers from below the ground. These growths are robbers in every sense of the word, and they should be rigorously suppressed. When taking them out care should be used to make the cut at the root from which the sucker arises. Otherwise, the succession of robber growths will be very prolific.

Roses of Spring

Rhododendrons form a very beautiful race of flowering shrubs. So thoroughly have they ensconced themselves in public favor that they are often known as the roses of spring. In their case very little pruning of growths is essential, but in the interests of next year's flowers this year's seed vessels must be taken off. To the uninitiated this may seem a lengthy business, but it will not be found so in practice. The cluster of seed vessels arises from one stem, and by a sharp twist with the fingers this will come off.

Disbudding Chrysanthemums

We are now to speak about another form of pruning known as the disbudding of chrysanthemums. It is incumbent upon me to explain that this process consists of reducing the buds for the purpose of increasing the size of the flowers that are allowed to develop. The queen of the autumn, as the chrysanthemum is called, is a flower of tremendous popularity in English gardens.

In order to deal clearly with disbudding, I must divide the flower into two classes. The first is the Japanese. Here the sole object of the cultivator is to attain the largest size possible. He seeks to attain it by growing one, two or at the most three flowers on one plant. The buds are about to form. At the apex of each stem four buds will make their appearance, one at the center, and three clustering round it. The three should be removed so as to give the one an opportunity to go on to large dimensions.

The other class of chrysanthemums contains the early flowering, single, and decorative varieties. These, of course, differ much in appearance when in bloom, but for the purpose of disbudding they may be regarded as one. As a rule about 12 stems are carried on each plant, and one bud is allowed to remain on each stem. Every bud above this number should be promptly removed. I would point out that some varieties of chrysanthemums often form subsidiary buds a second time. These must not be overlooked.

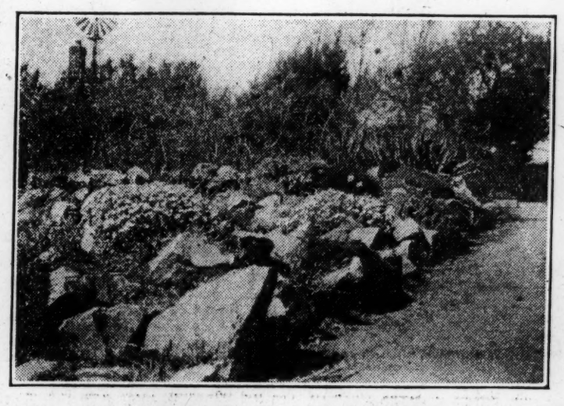
Propagation of Alpine Plants

Though there are mountains in England, gardeners are not satisfied. They insist on constructing ravines and rockeries so that they may grow therein the flora of alpine regions. This phase of gardening enjoys immense popularity at the moment. I do not wonder, having regard to the brightness of the floral jewels that can be brought near to one's own door. In a state of nature alpine plants are continually reproducing themselves, and it is necessary for the gardener to carry out a system of reproduction in the interests of a vigorous stock. Now is the time to get busy.

Many alpine plants, such as phlox, rock roses, rock cress, aubretias, the cloudy blue catmint, and lithospermums can be increased by means of cuttings. In every case moderately firm growths of the current year should be selected, and each growth should be three to four inches in length. In order to prepare it for insertion, the bottom leaves should be stripped off, and the stem should be cut cleanly in a horizontal manner immediately beneath a joint.

There is no lack of drainage on a mountain side, and there should be none in the cold frame where alpine cuttings are rooted. A layer of rough soil and leaves should be placed at the bottom of the frame, and this should be covered with nine inches of light soil passed through a half-inch sieve. I have proved the following compost to be a good rooting medium: three parts loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sand. After this mixture has been firmed and covered with a half-inch layer of river sand, the cuttings may be planted in it at a distance of three inches apart. The frame lights should be kept closed until it is seen that the cuttings are rooted. Free ventilation should then be given on all favorable occasions until the following March, when a sturdy collection of young alpines should be ready for the rockery.

G. H. COPLEY.



A Bit of Rock Garden Gay With Color. These Rocks Cup a Small Pool Which Is Just Out of the Picture at the Left.

On the Isle of Guernsey

A correspondent from the Island of Guernsey sends the editor of this page some views of her lily pool and one of a bit of her rock garden. We print the latter here, with part of her letter:

"Here is a bit of rock work skirting the path, under the windows of our bungalow. The aubretia and saxifrage, pink and white, have been beautiful, and we have the dearest tiny little white flower called 'Mind your own business'!

"My conviction as to the delight of rock gardening is growing. We have had joy from the lovely green cushions all through the winter, and to see them covered with yellow, white, pink and mauve flowers is even more joyous. We are trying to achieve as much variety as possible and to collect the more uncommon rock plants, and some of our discoveries are wonderfully beautiful.

"We have purple flags and grass where the foxgloves were last year. My husband has marked for careful perusal the very useful list of rock plants published not long ago on the Garden Page. (Mrs.) H. Y."

Basket of Garden Hints

A child's wagon is much easier for the feminine gardener to use than a wheelbarrow. Tools, cuttings and weeds can be carried from one place to another in it.

A kneeling plank is very helpful for the amateur gardener. To be comfortable, it should slant upward, by being nailed to a block at the front end, underneath. Then a pad should be provided for the knees.

For some purposes, a short handled coal shovel is handier than a trowel. It will cut a border neatly.

For perpetual bloom in a flower bed, plant seeds among blooming flowers so that they will follow. Among those that will grow among those already established, are stocks, snapdragon, larkspur, cosmos, escholtzias and marigolds.

When potting flowers a long-handled iron spoon is useful for both pulverizing the soil and packing it in. It is also a good measure for fertilizer.

Two helps for carnations are salt and wood ashes. Don't use them together. But instead put either a handful of salt around each root, or mix the ashes through the soil.

Both sweet pea and parsley seeds will come up more quickly, if they are soaked over night in warm water.

Transplant plants in the evening, instead of the morning, and they will not be so apt to wilt.

Subdivide the following after a second or third season: fleur de lis, ferns, chrysanthemums and shasta daisy plants, and they will flourish anew.

A Club Project

The Woman's Club of Amery, Wis., has but 18 members, but it is very active along community betterment lines. Last year the members took charge of a vacant lot on Main Street, took down a mammoth advertising sign which had occupied it and made there a garden of great beauty. In the fall they gathered and stored such bulbs and plants as could be kept through the winter, and set out a large bed of tulips in order as Mrs. A. Y. Thompson says in the Wisconsin Club Woman, "to announce to the world that the Amery Woman's Club was still on the job."

The tulips fulfilled the most extravagant expectations of the members, making a blaze of color all through the spring.

Polyantha Rose

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

COMPACT in habit and covered with clusters of ramblerlike flowers, these miniature rose-bushes, which bloom throughout the summer and autumn, are unequaled for garden decoration and may be grown in various ways with equal success.

Massed in beds, for instance, they are extremely effective, and after the initial outlay prove an economical and eminently satisfactory substitute for that bugbear of the shorthanded gardener—"bedding out."

But bulbs such as tulips, daffodils, etc., should be planted among them to insure a display of bloom during the spring months. Most successful is a row of polyantha roses planted in the long narrow borders often found at the foot of walls or greenhouses, and some of the bushier-growing varieties such as Yvonne Rabier make charming edging to rose beds or herbaceous borders.

Standard polyanthas, and the fairy-like charm of these have to be seen to be fully realized, are not only delightful in narrow borders, but may be interplanted in a bed with bush polyanthas with charming effect.

Although the majority of polyanthas bears trusses of smallish double flowers, some varieties such as Else Poulsen, a particularly lovely and free-flowering rose pink shaded to carmine on the outside of the petal, carries large almost single blooms.

The looking glass

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Advertisements form the mirror that reflects the progress of industry.

INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

The "Lowestoft" Fallacy

By MABEL M. SWAN

OLD sea captains of a century and more ago would have been simply aghast at the price which a small set of "Lowestoft" china brought recently in Salem, Mass.—$2500 for pieces similar to those which 100 and more years ago were brought from China in packing cases that arrived as flooring for the far more precious cargoes of tea. In those days, the captain never listed this china in his report of his "ventures" as "Lowestoft," as it is called today. It was simply chinaware; in fact, the word "Lowestoft" in this connection was not known to him.

The attempt to explain the application of the word Lowestoft—which is the name of a small fishing village on the eastern coast of England—to china which was made in King-te-chen, China, and decorated in Canton, has produced more false theories and more differences of opinion between authorities and collectors than any other question in the ceramic world.

The last chapter of the book, "The China Hunter's Club," in which the club is said to have been disbanded because of a dispute over a piece of china—whether it was Chinese or Lowestoft—is but a sample of the extent to which such discussions can go.

Where It Started

Today the blame for the misuse of the term Lowestoft, as applied to Chinese porcelain, is placed by the best English authorities on Chaffers. In the 1870 edition of his book, "Marks and Monograms of Pottery and Porcelain," he claimed that many pieces of what later proved to be Chinese porcelain had been made in the Lowestoft factory.

It is known that a small china factory was established in Lowestoft in the middle of the eighteenth century, but it manufactured only soft paste porcelain of an inferior quality, often decorated with Chinese patterns. This factory continued in existence until 1803 when it was closed owing to competition with the Staffordshire potters, and to trade losses occasioned by the seizure of several thousands of dollars' worth of the ware in Holland by Napoleon.

Attention was first called to the product of this factory by Llewellynn Jewitt in an excellent article in the London Art Journal of 1863. Previous to that time the name English Lowestoft never even appeared in the English catalogues of loan collections and museums, showing how little importance was attached to the products of this small English factory.

Then there appeared a pamphlet by Chaffers, and in 1870 his book, "Marks and Monograms of Pottery and Porcelain" was published, with an extensive account of this china factory in Lowestoft, England. Among its products he erroneously included many specimens of purely Chinese porcelain.

Chaffers' Surprising Omission

Chaffers had taken the trouble to have affidavits made by many old residents of Lowestoft, in which they stated that pieces of china in their possession, which were afterward found to be of Chinese composition, had been made and decorated in the Lowestoft factory. He did not even refer to the fact that the ware manufactured in Lowestoft was soft paste, while the Chinese porcelain was the true or hard paste—an amazing omission for an author writing on ceramics.

In this book Mr. Chaffers also criticized Mr. Jewitt's article, which had called attention to the fact that the china of the Lowestoft factory differed from Chinese porcelain, in its composition. This criticism by Chaffers aroused Mr. Jewitt, who claimed, in his reply, among other things, that Chaffers was indebted to him for much of the correct information which he had embodied in his book. This controversy between two such prominent authorities resulted eventually in many persons doubting that any china manufactory had ever even existed at Lowestoft.

This doubt was dispelled, however, in 1902. Then, just 100 years after the close of the Lowestoft factory it was necessary to make some alterations in the building, a part of which had been the original factory. Under the floor were found a great many molds, fragments of the china, and wasters. This discovery not only threw new light on the much-debated question, but revived interest in both the English and the Chinese Lowestoft with a resultant increase in both demand and price.

The Nature of True Lowestoft

The fragments discovered proved to be of an artificial, fritted, soft-paste porcelain, in composition very similar to that of Bow, the shapes almost entirely of the useful kind. From the molds it was seen that low reliefs, such as appeared on Bow and Worcester, were freely used, besides basket patterns for dessert dishes and cabbage leaf designs for jugs. No regular factory mark seemed to have been used.

All of the fragments discovered were soft paste with the exception of about 20 pieces, which were evidently Oriental china in the finished state, undoubtedly used as patterns for the decoration of the ware. But there was no evidence that hard paste porcelain, which the Oriental sort is, had ever been made at Lowestoft. By soft paste is meant the china produced by the aid of soap rock or bone earth, and by hard paste, that composed of true china clay and china stone.

However, as fiction always seems to travel farther and faster than fact, by this time Chinese or Oriental porcelain had been firmly christened "Lowestoft," by which name it is popularly known today. Even though authoritative writers have been doing their best to correct this, there are still many persons who do not realize that English Lowestoft china and Chinese "Lowestoft" are two absolutely different kinds of porcelain.

Because of the amount of circumstantial evidence there are still some authorities who cling to the belief that the Lowestoft factory made but very little china of any kind, but painted the Chinese ware, which was brought into Holland from Canton in great quantities, often as ballast for the ships of the Dutch East India Company. The owners of the Lowestoft factory were also shipowners, carrying on a small trade with Rotterdam, which would have made it a very simple thing for them to bring back to Lowestoft any quantity of this ware to be decorated at their factory.

"Decoration" Theory Appears Weak

If one accepts such authorities as Bernard Rackham and W. B. Honey of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and Mr. Reed, Mr. King, and R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, he will believe that very little Chinese porcelain was ever decorated at Lowestoft. Until further evidence turns up in the way of old bills, records of the factory, or ledgers, which are far more reliable than family tradition, he will have to place the blame for the christening of Chinese porcelain, "Lowestoft," upon Chaffers' mistaken conclusions.

The boom which both English and Chinese "Lowestoft" received from this error was responsible for the beginning of many large collections. Even the residents of the little fishing village of Lowestoft searched through their cupboards and cherished carefully pieces which had never before received any attention from them. These pieces were bought up so fast by collectors that today, in the village of Lowestoft as well as in London, a piece of English Lowestoft commands a higher price than one of Chinese "Lowestoft" although the latter is far superior in composition, shape and decoration.

An Early Auction Catalogue

One of the collectors who added a great many pieces of Lowestoft to his collection between 1860 and 1870 was W. R. Seago of Lowestoft. Among his additions were many of the very pieces to which Chaffers had called attention in his book. This collection was put up for sale in Lowestoft in 1873, and was the occasion of issuing one of the first illustrated catalogues of china.

Through the courtesy of B. C. Palmer of Saskatoon, Canada, the illustration here is from a copy of this early pamphlet. Many notes add to the interest of the catalogue and show to what extent this error concerning Lowestoft had then gone. The bowl which is pictured is catalogued as "A fine 11 inch bowl, inside is a lugger in full sail with the name 'The Judas' beneath; rich borders and flowers. This lugger formerly belonged to Messrs. Peach, and is now remembered by some of the inhabitants, see Chaffers, page 638."

This is one of many pieces of Chinese porcelain which Chaffers contended was made in the Lowestoft factory. Another of the many erroneous statements, based upon Chaffers' book in this catalogue, is that listing "a blue and white Tea pot and stand, crescent mark, a curious and rare specimen. During the early period of this factory, the company carried on a large trade with Turkey, and the ware prepared for that market had the crescent painted under each piece, see Chaffers, page 626."

In regard to this mark, the Lowestoft potters copied the marks of the Worcester porcelain, and the open crescent was put on many Lowestoft pieces which were decorated in the Worcester style. The myth of large trade with Turkey appeared in Chaffers' book.

Worcester marks were not the only ones that the English Lowestoft potters used, for imitations of Chinese date marks, numerals up to 25, and a small number of workmen's signs were used, the smaller marks being generally placed on the inside of the foot rim of the piece. This catalogue gives some valuable information concerning painters who had worked at the factory.

Assured Facts to Keep in Mind

From the mass of fact and fiction which has been written concerning Lowestoft china one should sift a few important certainties:

If one wishes to speak correctly concerning Lowestoft china he will be careful to distinguish by using the terms "English Lowestoft," and "Chinese Lowestoft." Some museums distinguish by calling the Chinese porcelain "Oriental Lowestoft" or even "so-called Lowestoft."

English Lowestoft is a soft-paste porcelain, Chinese Lowestoft is hard paste.

The color of the glaze of English Lowestoft is a pale bluish color while Chinese Lowestoft always has a greenish tinge.

On the English Lowestoft, all lids of tea pots, basins, etc., were glazed all over the flange and not left bare as in the case of the Chinese Lowestoft.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the whole Lowestoft question is the extent to which wrong suppositions can prevail even after they are exposed, as the Lowestoft error was in a later edition of Chaffers' book. It is indeed difficult to correct a wrong impression when it has a handicap of so many years.

By Courtesy of B. C. Palmer, Saskatoon

This is a portion of one of the five photographs that are mounted in the catalogue of a sale of "Lowestoft Porcelain," held "at the Public Hall, Lowestoft," August 13 and 14, 1873. Because a Lowestoft boat is painted in the bowl at the left above, it has been assumed to be evidence of Lowestoft manufacture. As a matter of fact, the border of the design is a familiar pattern found on ware assuredly decorated in China. The catalogue description of the piece reads: "A fine 11-inch bowl; inside is a lugger in full sail with the name 'The Judas' beneath. This lugger belonged to Messers. Peach and is now remembered by some of the inhabitants. See Chaffers, p. 637." All pieces here appear to be Chinese porcelain, although they were sold in the town of Lowestoft as products of the local ancient pottery.

Found in Wyoming --- What Is Doulton Ware?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE seems to be no end to the surprises which come to those who are always alert to notice things that are about them. If, as a result, a piece of rare furniture or choice china is discovered in very modest domestic surroundings, that may be a remarkable occurrence.

Very rare silver medal, four inches in diameter, presented by President Jefferson to an Indian chief about 1805

Still, the things are not surprisingly dissociated from their accustomed surroundings.

No such consistency seemed to apply in the experience of a lady who was spending a little time about Fort Laramie, Wyo., some years ago. She has written us about a walk she took one morning to a section which was once an old-time Indian burial ground. It was quite wild then and long unused for its former purpose. In the bright sun something glistened on the ground, half shaded by shrubs. Investigation showed it to be a metal disk about four inches in diameter, on both sides being designs and wording in relief.

Its appearance may be seen by the pictures here, although it was some time before the finder learned the source of this medal and the probable explanation for its being where she found it.

It was a relic of the very earliest exploration of the Northwest Territory of the United States. In 1804, during the Administration of President Jefferson, the expedition headed by Lieutenants Lewis and Clark, ventured through the wilderness of the territory recently purchased from France, reaching the Pacific by the course of the Columbia River. Thousands of miles were covered, never before traveled by white men.

Incidental to their surveys and other observations was the responsibility of forming and keeping friendly relations with the Indian tribes along their route. For this purpose they were apparently carefully instructed, and authorized to make treaties. As tokens of these pacts, medals had been prepared in bronze and in silver, their extraordinary size apparently being expected to properly impress the recipients.

Just what chief may have been decorated with this particular piece of shining silver 125 years ago probably will never be known. Neither will the story of the medal's travels about that wild western country, before it was deposited within the burial place of its one-time possessor.

A few things the finder has learned, in addition to what has been already stated. One of these is that even the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has no example of this silver medal, although they have one or more in bronze, which were made at the same time. These authorities state that so far as they know this is the only silver medal of that design in existence—and the lady who found it still has it!

Doulton ware, shown in book printed in 1883

What Is Doulton Ware?

In reply to a reader who asked for some information on this subject, Mrs. Elma Allée Weil sends the following:

It was the product of a pottery established by John Doulton at Vauxhall, England, in 1815. Some years later the works were removed to the town of Lambeth. The body colors of their product were bronze, green, brown, gray, chocolate, white and black. These colors could stand the heat of salt-glaze kilns, or could be used as "dry" bodies on which their famous decorations could be used.

This pottery quickly became noted for its underglaze painting and for its faience. In 1885 Henry Doulton, a son of the founder, was awarded the Albert Medal by the Society of Arts, for his artistic productions. Again in 1887 he was highly honored, being knighted by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The first Doulton ware was completed in one burning, a method rarely used today. The process of salt-glazing is used only on stoneware, with which it fuses. The salt was thrown into the kiln when the ware was on the point of vitrification, giving a thin but very hard glaze over all parts of the surface of the ware.

Some Things They Made

They also made a fine salt-glazed stoneware with molded ornaments as decorations, such as tobies, hunting jugs, bellarmines, "Egyptian" tankards. Their "Carrara ware" is stoneware modeled in plastic state, covered with crystalline enamel, finished in colors and gold. Another product was "Marqueterie" ware and a terracotta of biscuit body, decorated by paintings, fired underglaze, and called Lambeth Faience. It was used for vases and panels.

Most of these wares are unique, never having been reproduced, and each one bears a monogram or mark of the artist. The names of some of the first and finest of these are Hannah B. Barlow, Florence Barlow, Emily J. Edwards, Frank A. Butler and George Tinworth. Their marks are monograms from the initials of their names. There are, of course, many more.

A fuller account of this pottery may be found in the book, "Ceramic Art of Great Britain," by Llewellynn Jewitt. Other authors have also recorded similar facts.

* * *

Several correspondents have shown special interest in the article entitled "The Unique Wall Paintings of an Artist Owner" printed on this page last Saturday. Since the address of the writer has been thus requested, there may be still other readers who would like to learn more from her about this highly interesting accomplishment. Her address is Mrs. Beatrice B. Ruyl, 141 North Street, Hingham, Mass.

Midsummer Suggestions

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

New York

WHEN summer is spreading over town shops an atmosphere of vacancy, it is truly exhilarating to ascend in the Grand Central Palace to the Home-Making Center and be greeted by the announcement, "An acre and a half of exhibits."

The Home-Making Center is a permanent exposition of changing commodities concerned with the æstheticism and comfort of the home. It is a contribution to domestic felicity originated and managed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, whose far-flung network of membership and communications is making of this localized "acre and a half" an institution known in many states and cities, as far west as the Pacific and as far north and south as the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico.

In its interior decorating division it has a series of model rooms. This summer a competition is being conducted by Stickley for the best rearrangement of the early American living room. Floor plans are provided and the contestants sketch upon them the changed position of the pieces which seems to them an improvement. They may avail themselves or not, as they choose, of the privilege of eliminating two of the present pieces and substituting two others selected from certain specified stocks. The prizes are reproductions of old American Windsor chairs and a Dutch-foot table.

Unique and Beautiful Modernist Conceptions

An arresting and unusual expression of modernism is a lounging room in subtle gradations of rose color, under a ceiling which becomes chartreuse in the illumination of metal floor lamps. The pink of the walls is accented by a deeper note in the cushions of the presswood chairs, the wood of which itself shows a pinkish glow under its soft tan, patterned by an interesting grain.

On the wall are four abstract designs from flower and leaf forms in watermelon pink spotted with black and various foliage greens, done by Leon Carroll. A large center rug, from the studio of Ralph Pearson, is composed in squares of black and white, in which horses, goats, cows, pigs and other quadrupeds which have amiably adopted the color harmonies of the room, disport themselves.

Leon Carroll contributes also three water color sketches for modernist interiors, the designs for which are derived from three flowers. One room is dominated by a square table of very dark brown, around which are drawn four chairs with huge circular backs and continuous arms of brilliant red. These are the petals of a poppy and the table is effectively its center. Another interior, a powder room, is based on the parts of a snowdrop and is in tender greens flushed with white and whites flushed with greens. A bathroom makes use of the regal water lily for its contours.

Fabrics Keyed With the Season

Paul Poiret and other interesting designers have graciously flung upon the summer some new cretonnes and chintzes. Poiret in "Yachting" has translated into vision the spanking breezes and sparkling tang of the sea under a keel. Sedges, heron, lake, and lily pads form the theme of a charming Japanese chintz. The popular pet of this season, the elephant, pokes his way constantly through tropical growths into the foreground of drapery materials. A most unforgettable design—and one whose authorship I have not been able to trace—is a great outstretched pheasant in flight over an abyss between two canyons. The sense of solitude and vastness are in it and one recognizes the achievement as art.

A new waterproof upholstery is shown in a pattern book. An amazing diversity of themes, most of them modernist and extremely sophisticated, are present to choose from, for gardens and terraces exposed to showers. This excellent material may also be had in felt-lined table cloths which protect a polished top from hot dishes.

Waterproof Cloth for Many Uses

Extensive ensembles for out-of-door comfort are at hand in this glorified oilcloth, including screens, cushions, bags, pockets. As it is easily cleaned and very durable, it is excellent also for closets, where it can be worked out in interesting harmonies on shelves, for boxes, for clothes bags and other gadgets.

Truly one may name this an age of awakened art, inasmuch as it shares with great epochs of the past the distinction of beautifying the ordinary implements of living. One may have not only a bathtub conceived by a sculptor, set among tiles signed by a potter, trimming a wall decorated by a painter of distinction, but one can now hang on colorful bars turkish towels signed by such artists as René Clarke, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Winold Reiss and others of their caliber. Some towels are decorated, for period rooms, with the emblems of the times; others seize upon nature and give us borders of brackens, coral seas, mermaids, swans or ducklings, while foreign countries and geometry inspire patterns also of great interest. Wash cloths and mats match these impressive exponents of art for home's sake.

The last four words, by the way, might well be adopted by the Home-making Center as its own motto.

Dolls for Big Folks' Rooms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

IN THESE days when people are eager to find something original in the way of interior decoration, it is pleasing to hap upon something for which a demand appears only recently to have arisen. These are historical character figures, dolls dressed by one of the most artistic firms in London. The soft fabrics—brocades, gauzes, satins—of a bygone age, carry out in minutest detail the design of the pictures from which they were copied. They are actually faithful reproductions from the paintings of old masters.

Made for the "grown-up"—one cannot imagine these figures finding a place in any modern nursery—these tiny historical figures are little more than a foot high. Delicate and fragile, with little faces of plaster beautifully molded by a well-known artist, each one is a genuine likeness from the original portrait.

Their variety is remarkable, as is their cost, which seems little enough when the figures are examined closely. Henry VIII and his six wives, for instance, are priced at six guineas—a little over $30 each. A careful examination shows the dolls to be made with a care and attention to detail equal to that expended on a valuable work of art. Even the exact coloring and texture of the clothing is seen and the jewelry and orders worn by the monarch, in miniature.

Paris, in her own Parisian manner, catered long ago for this feminine whim, with a doll that in character and color was in general harmony with the scheme of the room it occupied. When first introduced these dolls took the form of the grotesque and hideous; the more alarming to look upon, the more complete the satisfaction of their proud possessor.

The present little historical character figures, however, must not be confused with anything of this sort. If their suitability for interior decoration be open to criticism, certainly they may be entertaining accessories in a pleasant book-lined room, where a sense of restfulness mingles with the peace of quiet thinking.

These dolls are the unique productions of one firm, and the care with which they are made, their fine clothing, and the perfect likenesses of the carefully molded little faces, stamp them at once as works of art.

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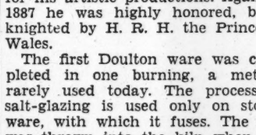

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EDUCATIONAL

Chief Opie Dilldock

Who hath smelt wood smoke at twilight? Who hath heard the birch log burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?
Let him follow with the others
For the Young Men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight!

Kipling.

TO A certain stocky, gray-haired man of fifty in Newark, N. J., who "hath smelt wood smoke at twilight" at a thousand campfires, these lines of Kipling's hold a special significance. Each summer for the last eight years, as the hot rays of the July sun have sent the youth of the nation hurrying campward, he has turned the affairs of his office over to an assistant and "followed with the others," not merely to one, but to half a hundred camps of "known delight." He is Walter E. Dillon, superintendent of the Downtown Boys' Club of Newark, and nationally known naturalist and story teller.

To campers in a score of states and Canada, he has been boon companion of the trail, swimming "buddy," nature teacher and story teller par excellence. From Maine to Colorado, boys of all ages have gathered around the evening campfire to listen spellbound to his stories of "The Mine of the Golden Spider," "The Man With the Wooden Leg," and other tales of the camp and trail. To them he is known as Chief Opie Dilldock, the Story Teller.

During 10 months of the year, he conducts the affairs of the Downtown Boys' Club, an institution of 1500 members, which lists among its activities some 25 social clubs, an employment bureau, night school classes, musical and dramatic organizations, and all manner of athletic competition. Then when the month of July rolls around, he packs his bird charts and other nature lore paraphernalia and starts on a 3000-mile jaunt that takes him to 50 summer camps in half as many states.

In Constant Demand

This camper of the "seven-league boots" has been engaged in boys' work for more than 30 years. At the age of 15 he organized his first boys' club. Since then he has founded 15 clubs in eastern states and has had the management of 19 summer camps in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Canada. His success in these enterprises together with the reputation he quickly established as an authority on nature lore resulted in a constantly growing demand for his services.

He received many requests from all types of camps to come and help conduct nature lore programs, tell stories at campfire, and help with general camp problems. Eight years ago his board of directors decided to give him July and August with full pay to help these camps, with the proviso that the camps pay all Chief Opie's traveling expenses. His success in this new undertaking is evidenced by the fact that last year he visited 51 camps ranging from Boy Scout, Y. M. C. A. and Boys' Club camps to the highest priced private camps, and there were many requests he could not grant.

Those unacquainted with Chief Opie's methods might classify these summer pilgrimages as lecture tours, but that is hardly the name for them. There is little hint of the lecture platform in his instruction. He is really a salesman, a super-seller of "blue sky, unlimited," He "sells" the great outdoors to boys and girls by arousing their curiosity, by making them feel the need for information of the world of nature about them.

One of the first things he does upon arriving at a camp is to place a number of charts on display in some prominent place. Some of these are charts of birds and flowers, but the majority are lists of questions or nature lore puzzles. They will scarcely have been hung before each has a group of eager campers clustered before it seeking to answer such questions as: What animal in camp is a cannibal? What is the food of the lightning bug? What bird turns its head completely around? Why doesn't a bird eat the monarch butterfly? Where are the grasshopper's ears? What apple grows on a plant? What bird eats 41 per cent of its weight every twelve hours? and many others equally exciting to the boyish imagination.

Interest at Top Pitch

By the time Chief Opie has unpacked and gotten into his camp togs, interest is at a top pitch, and from the time he makes his appearance at his cabin door until "taps" has been sounded, he is bombarded with questions. So he makes his first step in his sales campaign—he has established "contact."

The next day he may take groups on early morning bird hikes, or on tree and flower hikes. Whatever the program, he encourages them to observe and to ask questions. By nightfall every boy in camp has a number of choice bits of nature lore indelibly implanted in his mind, without monotonous memory work—and they are all thoroughly "sold" on nature study.

"I do not try to develop young scientists. My time is too limited for that, even if I so desired," Chief Opie says. "I try to introduce the element of adventure, rather than study, for I believe that the greatest growth will result from the curiosity aroused."

It is easily seen why Chief Opie is successful in arousing great interest in nature lore. When he takes a group on a hike, the trip promptly assumes the magnitude of an exploration.

As one talks with this friendly, quiet-mannered man, his popularity and success with boys are readily understood. His simplicity and straightforwardness draw unhesitating confidence. There is nothing superficial about his interest in boys; he has dedicated his life to them with a singleness of purpose that approaches genius. Too, there is a twinkle in his eye and he has a droll humor that indicates he finds his world of boys a happy one in which to live.

"Every boy with a ragged jacket, dirty hands or face, to me is a God-given opportunity to build character," he replied unhesitatingly when asked what guiding ideal he applied in his work with boys. "I believe there is good in the meanest boy and a philanthropist in the most selfish as well as a hero in the biggest coward."

Walter E. Dillon, "Chief Opie Dilldock," the Story Teller, With a Group of Nature Enthusiasts at the Boys' Hotel Camp, Kansas City, Mo.

Recreational Reading to Understand People

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

In childhood, in school and college days, and in adult life much may be done towards international understanding by a wise choice of recreational reading. Historical dramas and novels are especially apt for this purpose, and to these may be added the best translations from other languages.

In the latter respect the children are even more fortunate than adults. Hans Andersen and the brothers Grimm, Perrault and La Fontaine, "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" are available in every civilized land. "Winnie-the-Pooh" has appeared in German, and deserves to appear elsewhere. There are, too, excellent collections of folk tales and fairy stories of many lands which form a delightful introduction to far-off countries. In "The Book House for Children," for instance, one may fly far over the globe in an hour's reading aloud.

Germany and France are most fortunate in their translations of Shakespeare, Scott and Dickens, Galsworthy and G. Bernard Shaw; for English-speaking peoples Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas from France, von Scheffel of Germany, and the greater Russians are readily available. There are, of course, many other translations which can be found by those who know how to find them.

The historical novel and drama afford a wide field for the English-speaking reader. The organizers of a school literature competition, setting a group of dramas to represent the twentieth century, discovered recently that they had set G. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," J. M. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" and John Masefield's "Philip the King" out of nine plays. Unconsciously they were asking their boys to look at the world from the standpoint of a Frenchman, an American, an Irishman, and a Spaniard, and in two cases challenging them to reconsider their verdicts of great international conflicts. When shall we have an adequate English translation of Friedrich Schiller's great dramas on Joan of Arc, Mary Queen of Scots, Wallenstein, William Tell and Don Carlos of Spain?

The historical novel may introduce its reader to the inner life of another country in a peculiarly intimate way. From a point of view of accumulating facts, it may be inferior to a good history; but from the standpoint of rousing feeling, it is better. The reader of Winston Churchill's novels has lived through some of the deepest emotions of the American nation. A history book may tell us that Abraham Lincoln first separated America into two warring peoples by rousing a passionate zeal for the right, and then cast the mantle of reconciliation over her before he passed to martyrdom; but Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" is more likely to show us into that burning fiery furnace. And Disraeli's "Sybil, or The Two Nations," illumines the struggle of the Chartists against the British aristocracy in the same way. We owe André Maurois a real debt for reviving our interest in Disraeli.

The last two years have seen a remarkable output of books and plays illuminating episodes in the Great War. These have promoted a great international exchange of thought. It would be a great pity, however, if the habit of seeing the world through other eyes were confined in this narrow channel. Khaki and Feldgrau were only episodes in British and German life; to gain a balanced view of either country we must understand the more permanent elements of its culture. To this end much can be done by well-chosen reading.

'Wearing Daddy's Shirt'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Long Beach, Calif.

A thoughtful first grade teacher asked the children to bring, the next day, "one of Daddy's old shirts; one he doesn't want any more." So the twins went off to school with two bright-colored but discarded shirts of Daddy's. (Mother had cut half the sleeves off and hemmed them up.)

The children were invited to button the shirts "down the back." And presto! every child was completely covered in a splendid coverall in which he painted with joyous abandon. There was plenty of paint on the "smocks" but none on the child.

And a child at that age takes added delight in "wearing Daddy's shirt"—even if in reverse!

A mother very often feels she hasn't the time to clean up the results of a painting job when the child is an active boy of six. So the child is often limited at home (and I know of a few cases where mothers have even deprived their children of the activity at school on account of "clothes").

But with one of "Daddy's shirts" hanging handy, it is amazing how often the twins can do things at a moment's notice. Of course a mother may make a "proper smock" and many of us do. But the fact still remains that even a "proper smock" will seem to need "cleaning up" and at times its use will be limited. So a grateful mother thanks the thoughtful first grade teacher for the idea and hopes this will be a pebble making a very wide ripple indeed.

V. S. M.

Nimble Thinking

Just before starting a recent school examination, a teacher specified, "Get in a happy state of thought, then your thinking will be more nimble."

The Game of Friendly Neighbors

THE favorite rainy day game in our house, where there are four children all under 11 years old, is called Friendly Neighbors. It started out by being called Foreign Neighbors, but as I tell you more about it you'll see how it came to be renamed.

The properties required for our game of Friendly Neighbors are quite simple. We keep them packed away all together in a big pasteboard carton in the storeroom closet, where they lie, undisturbed and forgotten during weeks of fine weather. Then along comes a rainy summer afternoon, or a winter day of storm and sleet with school at "half-session." Then out comes the Friendly Neighbors box, with its happy power to waft the youngsters off to other lands, where people wear such fascinating clothes and live in such interesting houses and lead such altogether different lives from the lives of American boys and girls.

There are half a dozen small, inexpensive dolls in the properties box, relics of earlier play-days. And a great collection of odd lengths of bright materials of every texture and hue, salvaged from my own and the neighbors' piece bags. There are scissors, needles, thread, pins; a spool of milliner's wire, some mending tape, a tube of paste, a box of water colors, and a large number of rolls of gay-colored crêpe paper. These materials all belong, by common consent, to the girls, my own two and as many of their friends as may have come to join the game. For the boys there is a large-size modeling board and a goodly supply of plastic clay in a variety of colors. My own rôle is that of circulating reference library—answering questions, making suggestions, giving advice, but as little actual help as possible.

Neighborly With Holland

One afternoon of high wind and driving snow the children decided to play Foreign Neighbors in Holland. The boys got out their geography and modeled a copy of the map of Holland, indicating its boundaries of land and water. They dotted in the principal cities, criss-crossing the country between with an elaborate system of canals and dykes. In one of the squares thus formed they modeled a windmill in bas-relief, copying a picture they found in their school text. In another square they put a cow, as representative of Holland's dairy industry. And in another, a field of tulips in brilliant bloom.

Meanwhile the girls were making appropriate costumes for their dolls. White blouses and wide blue trousers for the boy-dolls. White Dutch caps, tight, short-waisted bodices, full skirts and aprons for the girls. And for both, wooden shoes made of peanut shells.

Foreign Neighbors received its new name, Friendly Neighbors, the afternoon the children decided to pay a visit to the American Indians.

Original Americans

It was Neil, our eldest boy, who hit upon the absurdity of calling the Indians "foreigners." And out of the discussion that followed, to which I listened with carefully concealed interest and delight, came the game's new name, Friendly Neighbors. For by studying the geography, customs and costumes of other lands, the children had, quite unconsciously, developed a feeling of warm personal interest and friendship for their other-country neighbors.

The game of Friendly Neighbors never palls. For one thing, I am careful not to let it get "played out." For another, as the children grow older and gain knowledge and facility, they are constantly making improvements and innovations in their models. They've visited most of the principal countries of the world by now, and I'm quite prepared to have the next rainy day celebrated by a session of the League of Nations Conference. Of one thing I am sure—a more enduring league than that of the world's statesmen could be made to grow out of the mutual interest and understanding of the world's children—a League of Friendly Neighbors.

G. M. W.

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As to American Prose

I HAVE just heard that James Stephens thinks we have had no American prose. I hope I have misheard. But if not I would relish a word or two with him. As thus, or in some such wise:

My dear Sir: Can it be that you have never heard of or have forgotten about certain nineteenth century writers I can name? Never read anything by our early American, Washington Irving? That you know Walt Whitman's "barbaric yawp" perhaps, but nothing of his "rapt" passages? That you are unacquainted with David Thoreau — and Nathaniel Hawthorne?

True you doubtless have a prejudice against the last mentioned as a bigoted New Englander, and true, we have no precise counterparts to certain famous prose masters of Europe. But counterparts we want not. The furthest from it. Granted we have no such high-keyed and long-sustained impassioned utterances as those of Ruskin. Granted, no sentences that resound to exactly the pitch taken by Walter Pater; none of the peculiar and haunting influences which Dunsany gives us and which make me think of old millefiore glass or of the pliant tapestries of an older day; nothing quite so sumptuous as the writing of De Quincey, which a modern critic has aptly called "purple or imperial prose."

But, while I have no desire to match colors as boys do marbles, I should like to jog your memory as to one or two American masters in this art, and to ask you if they have not qualities and unique values of their own: if they too have not color, each in his own right. More than this, if they have not as a whole an overlying tone which sets them apart and marks them as of this particular country and of none other than their own nineteenth century.

Washington Irving. How urbane his style. Always he tells his story, no matter how humorsome, in a leisurely manner. A little as if he had caught his tricks of the old-time minstrels and won his honors by ousting away ennui and putting his audiences into good humor as his chief reason for existence. Take his way of introducing you, for instance, to "Rip Van Winkle."

"Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Kaatskill Mountains. They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and are seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height, and lording it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed every hour of the day, produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good wives, far and near, as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky; but sometimes, when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they will gather a hood of gray vapors about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will glow and light up like a crown of glory."

If you prefer something nearer home, look, please, at his famous sketch of Westminster Abbey. That part especially where he tells of how he was affected there by the sudden pealing forth of the organ with its "long-drawn cadences" and its "sweeping concords." The passage is worth turning back to but impossible to cut. And do I hear you object there is nothing extraordinary about any of all this,—that it is merely quiet, well-behaved, unobtrusive style? Precisely. My point.

For a contrast glance at the prose of Walt Whitman. Pick up his "Specimen Days" or his "Collect." See how in spite of his lack-leisureliness, in spite of his fondness for the making of lists and statistics and his abrupt breaking off of sentences and sentiment, in spite of all this he is ever and again slipping into a rhythm that is full of power and beauty.

In "Specimen Days" he gives many impressions of nature's influence at different seasons and at different times of day and night:

"May-month—month of swarming, singing, mating birds—the bumble-bee month—month of the flowering lilac. . . . The lights, perfumes, melodies—the blue birds, grass birds and robins, in every direction—the noisy, vocal, natural concert. For undertones, a neighboring wood-pecker tapping his tree, and the distant clarion of chanticleer. Then the fresh-earth smells—the colors, the delicate drabs and thin blues of the perspective." Something arresting about these rhythms.

If Whitman's voice has some quality, as he himself intimated, of the bass drum about it, to turn to Thoreau is to meet another avowed nature lover but one whose speech is flute-clear. I would commend that spring chant of his, beginning, "The first sparrow of spring! The year beginning with younger hope than ever!" In its way delightful as the spring song of the musician Mendelssohn.

Another suggestion of Thoreau's touch as well as of his philosophy you get in his praise of music:

"It is the flower of language, thought colored and curved, fluent and flexible, its crystal fountain tinged with the sun's rays, and its purling ripples reflecting the grass and the clouds. A strain of music reminds me of the Vedas, and I associate with it the idea of infiniteness, as well as of beauty and serenity, for to the senses, that is farthest from us which addresses the greatest depth within us."

Bobs up the old controversy. Shall we admit poetic prose or shall we count it out as merely poetry gone bad? Most of us in this day feel that Shelley had the right of it when he argued that no hard and fast rules can be drawn between the two manners of writing; that the poetic impulse wells up and suffuses the noblest prose as truly as it does the acknowledged poetic forms.

Let me touch on just one more nineteenth century American maker of rhythms, Nathaniel Hawthorne. Analyzing prose writing, J. C. Squire finds rhythm one of its indispensable properties and one, he declares, that does not come by taking thought. "Either Providence has given a man an ear or it has not; if it has not he will not write great prose." Now Hawthorne undeniably had an ear. Also a poetic eye. Having both these gifts it was only to be expected that he should produce rhythmic prose. But the particularly interesting thing about it is that as another of your own modern critics, Robert Lynd, has pointed out, this rhythm is not a "mere technical quality" but is "the echo of the emotion felt by men to whom time and place are fables with another meaning besides that which appears on the surface." By men, in other words, who are, to a greater or less extent, seers.

You will find some evidence of this quality whether you dip into Hawthorne's Notebooks or into the stories and more formal essays. I will content myself with one brief excerpt:

"Feb. 7th 1840.—What beautiful weather this is!—beautiful at least so far as sun, sky, and atmosphere are concerned, though a poor, wingless biped is sometimes constrained to wish that he could raise himself a little above the earth. How much mud and mire, how many pools of unclean water, how many slippery footsteps, and perchance heavy tumbles, might be avoided, if we could tread but six inches above the crust of this world. Physically we cannot do this; our bodies cannot; but it seems to me that our hearts and minds may keep themselves above moral mud-puddles and other discomforts of the soul's pathway."

Sensitiveness to earth's cadences and sensitiveness to analogies between outer facts and inner feelings, these are characteristics that stand out prominently in Hawthorne. You meet them in his reactions to Italy, to the Gothic cathedrals of England and France, to the old classic myths out of which he made such delightful "Wonder" stories; in his reactions also to his own native scenes and the traditions linked to them. In his allegory of "The Great Stone Face." Not perhaps one of his best-known stories but surely one of his loveliest, this of the lad who grew up under the influence of a mountain whose outline resembled the profile of a beneficent human face. Having day after day watched and reverenced the qualities the Stone Face personified, the child, grown to manhood, finally expressed those very qualities in his own face and character. Thereby fulfilling an age-old prophecy of the countryside, that such a man should one day live.

A quiet, low-keyed little tale, quietly told, yes, but with exquisite harmony and at the same time giving a not-too-blatant expression of the author's philosophy. Men grow by their admirations. By intensive admiration a man may even grow into the object contemplated.

But there, this is getting away from my theme which was just to jog your memory, dear sir, of the existence of these several of our American past masters in the art of prose.

E. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
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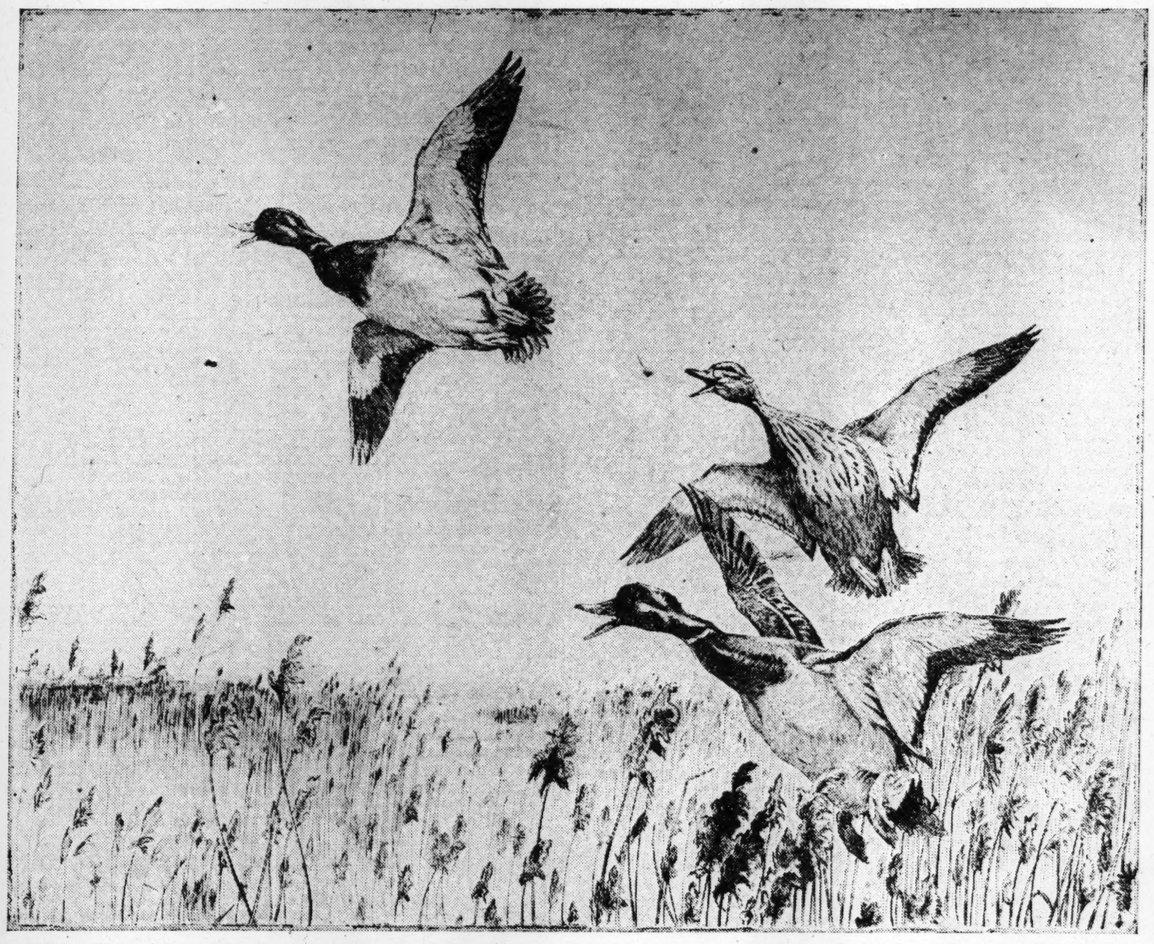
The "Swapping, Swapping Mallard"

MANY a bird has had its praises sung by poets of many generations, but has any bird had greater honor bestowed upon it than the handsome mallard? For the mallard is to All Souls College, Oxford, what the pelican is to another college, that of Corpus Christi, and the griffin to Trinity College, the emblem of the college. But this is not all. On January 14 of the first year of every century the Fellows of All Souls solemnly walk round the roofs, quadrangles, and rooms, the Warden himself being present, and the Fellows carrying lighted torches —all looking for the All Souls Mallard, and singing a song in honor of the "swapping, swapping Mallard," as the seventeenth-century song has it. And this ancient song is also sung in praise of this bird in the Common-Room on all festival occasions, and the regular official who sings it is called "the Lord Mallard."

The Archbishops of Canterbury, who have some jurisdiction over All Souls and who are here called Visitors, have in vain, and on more than one occasion, remonstrated with the Fellows about the singing of this somewhat rollicking song, and one Archbishop wrote: "What do ye, grave and reverend men, to make this ado about a foolish mallard?" But the mallard song has survived.

Perhaps the reader will think that from the somewhat problematical bird of the old Oxford College to Miss Winifred Austen's lifelike "Mallard" of today is a far cry, but such ancient traditions and customs somehow seem to enhance the lure of their subject. So the digression, perhaps, may be forgiven, in spite of its superfluity. For Miss Austen's birds, surely, require no introductory comment. The print is an exceptionally fine one, full of verve and movement; decorative in design, it is too spontaneous in the rendering of the birds to talk of composition.

Birds on the wing are no artist's monopoly, but it is doubtful whether Miss Winifred Austen's intimate study of every detail in plumage, in position of head and feet and wings, has quite been equaled. And when this keen and, at the same time, thoroughly æsthetic conception is supported by a faultless and often brilliant technique, one understands the warm appreciation which always awaits any new effort by this artist.



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Mallard in the Reeds. From an Etching by Miss Winifred Austen

The Blue-Green Stream

Every time I have started for the Yellow Flower River,
I have gone down the Blue-Green Stream,
Following the hills, making ten thousand turnings.
We go along rapidly, but advance scarcely one hundred li.
We are in the midst of a noise of water,
Of the confused and mingled sounds of water broken by stones,
And in the deep darkness of pine-trees.
Rocked, rocked,
Moving on and on,
We float past water-chestnuts
Into a still clearness reflecting reeds and rushes.
My heart is clear and white as silk; it has already achieved Peace;
It is smooth as the placid river.

—WANG WEI, English version by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH and AMY LOWELL, in "Fir-Flower Tablets."

How the Miniature Was Named

Many different arts were represented in the making of a mediæval book. Of those employed, first came the scribe, whose duty it was to form the black even glossy letters with his pen; then came the painter, who must not only be a correct draughtsman, and an adept with pencil and brush, but must also understand how to prepare mordaunts and to lay the gold leaf, and to burnish it afterwards with an agate, or, as an old writer directs, "a dogge's tooth set in a stick." After him, the binder gathered the lustrous pages and put them together under silver mounted covers with heavy clasps. At first, the illuminations were confined only to the capital letters, and red was the selected colour to give this additional life to the evenly written page. The red pigment was known as "minium." The artist who applied this was called a "miniator," and from this, was derived the term "miniature," which later referred to the pictures executed in the developed stages of the art. The use of the word "miniature," as applied to paintings on a small scale, was evolved from this expression.

The difficulties were numerous. First, there was climate and temperature to consider. It was necessary to be very careful about the temperature to which gold leaf was exposed, and in order to dry the sizing properly, it was important that the weather should not be too damp or too warm. Peter de St. Audemar, writing in the late thirteenth century, says: "Take notice that you ought not to work with gold or colours in a damp place, on account of the hot weather, which, as it is often injurious in burnishing gold, both to the colours on which the gold is laid and also to the gilding, if the work is done on parchment, so also it is injurious when the weather is too dry and arid." John Acherius, in 1399, observes, too, that "care must be taken as regards the situation, because windy weather is a hindrance, unless the gilder is in an enclosed place, and if the air is too dry, the colour cannot hold the gold under the burnisher."

The introductions to the early treatises show the spirit in which the work was undertaken. Peter de St. Audemar commences: "By the assistance of God, of whom are all things that are good, I will explain to you how to make colours for painters and illuminators of books, and the vehicles for them, and other things appertaining thereto, as faithfully as I can in the following chapters." Peter was a North Frenchman of the thirteenth century. From "Arts and Crafts in the Middle Ages," by JULIA DE WOLF ADDISON.

To a Seedling Sequoia

You stand erect,
Here among mignonette and pansies, decked
In evanescent bloom,
And greenery so rich it almost hides
Your sturdy little spire,
And folds you in a warm and fragrant gloom.
Pansy to Mignonette mayhap confides:
"Poor dear—can it never grow any higher?"

The swift years pass—
Myriads are born, strive, vanish as the grass.
When, by the old, old way,
Of joy, and pain, and striving, and high hope,
Long centuries have gone,
What then? You with such strange life in you, say—
On land and sea, within your stately scope,
What shall your towering grandeur look upon?

"A peaceful Earth,
Where thought of war shall never more have birth;
And all its waste and woe
Are nigh forgotten, read about in books
With incredulity;
Where beauty greater than your eyes may know
Shall glow on every hand, and kindly looks
Shall shine from every eye. So shall it be!"

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

My Lute

What was it Colin gave to thee?—
A blossom from the hawthorne tree?
A flower of song is all I own,
A little dreamland rose, half blown.
Oh, deck thy tresses, I implore—
I lay my lute beside thy door!

What was it Damon sent to thee?—
A gleaming pearl from eastern sea?
A gem of song is all I own,
A tiny, glistening, tear-stained stone.
Oh, wear it—'twill my peace restore—
I lay my lute beside thy door!

What was it Lubin brought to thee?—
A flacon from the dewy lea?
A bird of song is all I own,
And to thy heart it now has flown.
Oh, cage it, let it roam no more—
I lay my lute beside thy door!

—CLARENCE URMY, in "A California Troubadour."

Selbstlose Liebe

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Helden und Heldinnen in der Geschichte haben die Einbildungskraft entflammt, und viele Menschen wurden von Begeisterung ergriffen, als sie den Erzählungen der Heldentaten des Altertums und der Neuzeit zuhörten. Diejenigen, die sich zum Wohle ihrer Mitmenschen opferten, treten besonders hervor; und Charaktergrößen wie Abraham Lincoln und Florence Nightingale ernten die Bewunderung und Verehrung der Welt. Vielen anderen, die sich dadurch selbstlos erwiesen, daß sie ihrem Vaterlande dienten oder den Armen und Notleidenden halfen, gebührt ebenfalls wohlverdiente Anerkennung.

Und doch gibt es viele, die in alltäglicher Umgebung die üblichen täglichen Pflichten erfüllen und fühlen, daß sie keine Gelegenheit haben, zum Wohle der Welt etwas beizutragen, obgleich es ihr aufrichtiges Verlangen ist. Vielleicht überkommt sie ein Gefühl des Grolls, daß sie auf einen Platz gestellt sind, wo sich ihnen solche Gelegenheiten anscheinend nicht bieten, und schließlich geben sie sich wohl damit zufrieden, daß sie nichts tun. Wenn sich diese Menschen nur von solchen menschlichen Aussichten abwenden könnten, würden sie sehen, daß jede Gelegenheit stets von Gott kommt, und daß diejenigen, die so viel vollbrachten, um die Menschen von einigen ihrer Lasten zu befreien, es nicht aus eigener Kraft taten. Sie machten sich mit hohen, von tiefgehendem Glauben gewonnenen Idealen ans Werk, und in allen ihren Schwierigkeiten wurden sie durch ihr Vertrauen auf Gott gestützt. Auch andere in kleinerem Arbeitsfelde können mit dem Verlangen beginnen, ihre Gotteserkenntnis in das Leben Hilfsbedürftiger hineinzutragen.

Was können diese Beispiele denen nützen, die sich in einer scheinbar begrenzten Umgebung befinden, in der zu bleiben sie sich anscheinend verpflichtet fühlen? Eine angemessene Antwort findet sich in der Strophe von E. Rowland Hill:

„Der Segen kam, weil er nicht ward begehrt;
Es ließ dich unbekümmert, ob er kam.
Das Schöne und das Wunderbare war
Dein Selbstvergessen".

Christus Jesus trat für diese Selbstvergessenheit ein, als er sagte: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Durch die Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat Mary Baker Eddy gezeigt, wie solches Trachten und Finden vollbracht werden kann; denn diese Wissenschaft erklärt die Lehre des Meisters, der sich an Gott als das All-in-allem hielt und dadurch durch die Begrenzungen und Widerwärtigkeiten einer fleischlichen Selbstheit hindurchschaute und die Unendlichkeit Gottes, der einen Ursache, des großen „Ich bin", erfaßte.

Die Welt glaubt an viele Gemüter und wird daher durch die verschiedenen Urteile menschlicher Meinung verwirrt und hin und her geworfen. Aber bei Gott finden wir nur ein Gemüt und zwar das eine allweise, absolute und ewige, das in seiner unendlichen Offenbarwerdung keine andere Intelligenz zuläßt. Zu dem Hoffnungslosen, der sich sehnt, eine großes Werk zu tun, kommt die Christliche Wissenschaft als der Tröster und bringt ihm die Botschaft, daß Christus, die Wahrheit, immer zur Verfügung steht, um, wie Jesus verhieß, durch das Heilen der Kranken und Sündigen jetzt betätigt zu werden. Mrs. Eddy gibt den Grundton dieser Betätigung an, wenn sie in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 192) schreibt: „Alles, was den menschlichen Gedanken auf gleicher Linie mit selbstloser Liebe erhält, empfängt unmittelbar die göttliche Kraft". Diese selbstlose Liebe, die dadurch erzeugt wird, daß man sein ganzes Denken mit Gott beginnt, ist das Größte in der Welt. Jedem bietet sich die Gelegenheit zu selbstlosem Lieben, und nichts kann der Welt mehr helfen als die Beweise, die diese Betätigung zur Folge hat. Man wird zugeben müssen, daß allem Vollbringen Denken zugrunde liegt; und an Gott anstatt an die sterbliche Selbstheit denken vernichtet die falsche Ansicht, nach der die Schöpfung eher einem persönlichen Sinn menschlichen Elends als der ewigen Wahrheit, daß Gott alles Ihm gleich, harmonisch und geistig, gemacht hat, unterworfen ist.

In einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Sonntagsschule fing ein kleines Mädchen an, sich mürrisch zu zeigen. Es sagte: „Mir fehlt dies" und: „Mir fehlt das", wobei es seine Unbehagen nannte. Der Lehrer, dem die klaren Augen eines kleinen Knaben in der Klasse auffielen, fragte diesen: „Was hältst du davon?" Ohne Zögern und gerade heraus kam die Antwort: „O, es ist das falsche Ich!" Sofort klärte sich die Stimmung, und die Beschwerden wurden in der Freude am Sprechen über Gott, den einen „Ich bin", und an der dadurch erlangten Erkenntnis des Wesens des Menschen, Seines Ebenbildes, vergessen.

Jeder von uns hat in Gottes Weltall seinen Platz und seinen Zweck, und keine Aufgabe ist für den, der im Dienste Gottes und seiner Mitmenschen das Selbst vergißt, zu klein oder zu unbedeutend. Es ist also nicht nötig, sich hervorzutun oder sich auf große Arbeitsgebiete zu stürzen, um Gott zu dienen. Wer bestrebt ist, aus seinem Herzen die Unkräuter Unzufriedenheit, Entmutigung, Neid u. a. auszurotten, legt vielleicht gerade so großes Heldentum an den Tag wie die Helden, die er nachzuahmen sich sehnte. Beherzigen wir daher die wohlbekannten Worte Longfellows:

„Laßt uns immer regsam sein
Und gefaßt, auf was da komme;
Stets vollbringend, immer strebend
Tätig sein und warten lernen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Omnipotence

By closing with skies, we make
Omnipotence our own;
That done, how formidable ill's
Whole army is o'erthrown! . . .

Beyond us, what can angels boast?
Archangels what require?
Whate'er below, above, is done,
Is done as—we desire.

—EDWARD YOUNG, in "Poems"

The Tiber

Father Tiber is a very temperamental river and the constancy of his conduct is not to be depended upon —certainly not above Orte, at any rate, and not too much from Orte to the sea. One day he can be tame and harmless, pursuing his way in a perfectly humdrum manner without the least sign of fuss or disturbance. The next, he can be a raging torrent, letting loose all the unbridled destructive violence of a giant on a rampage. He has never been a tractable agent, ready to be harnessed and lending himself kindly to the occasions of men. This is probably one reason why so little attempt has been made through all the centuries to turn his powers to account for the behoof of dwellers along his banks. He can be an agreeable enough companion, so long as you accept him as he is and fall in willingly with his changing moods; run counter to them ever so little and you bring down trouble on your head.

He is imperious, wayward and willful, and will brook no restraint. Those who judge him only by what they can see from the windows of the trains between Rome and Florence, know him not at all. The dull and slovenly appearance he presents to folk on the trains is only one of the aspects he assumes to shew his lordly indifference to human opinion. Gazing at him from the train, perhaps you think him sluggish; get on his waters and try to row or paddle against his current, and you will quickly discover the speed and force of his movements, likewise the baffling complexity of the cross-currents that beset you in every reach of his windings.

To know Father Tiber in his true character, you must follow his course from his rugged birthplace in the heart of the high Apennines, past Perugia and through the Umbrian plain, through Il Forello and the mountain fastnesses between that savage gorge and Orte, and accompany him thence till he has finished his meanderings in the Campagna, past Rome, and on to the end of his career at Ostia. Then . . . perhaps you will understand something of his many-sided nature. If you have not yielded to the glamour of those mystic and little-known parts of Italy through which much of his seaward journey lies, and if you have not conceived a genuine affection for him, you will at least have learned to hold him in profound respect. Father Tiber you can fitly call him; you instinctively feel that he is far too august and reverend ever to be familiarly alluded to as "Old Man River."—From "Down the Tiber and Up to Rome," by HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN, GEOFFREY J. MARKS, FRANK A. WALLIS.

Unselfed Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE heroes and heroines of history have fired the imagination; and many a one has been thrilled by listening to accounts of deeds of heroism done in both ancient and modern days. Those who have sacrificed themselves in order to benefit their fellow men stand out conspicuously; and such characters as Abraham Lincoln and Florence Nightingale win the admiration and homage of mankind. Many others who have shown forth unselfed qualities, in serving their country or in taking up charitable work among the poor and needy, are also deserving of well-earned praise.

Yet there are many who live in ordinary surroundings, carrying on the usual daily round and feeling that they have no opportunity of accomplishing anything to benefit the world, although they have a true desire to be doing so. They may, perhaps, feel resentment at being so placed that these opportunities do not seem to come their way, and they may at last become resigned to doing nothing. If only these would turn away from this human outlook, they would see that all opportunity constantly comes from God, and that those who have done so much to lift some of the burdens of mankind have not gone forth in their own strength. They have started out with high ideals gained from a deep-seated religious faith, and in all their difficulties their reliance on God has sustained them. Others, too, in smaller spheres of work can begin with a desire to bring their knowledge of God into the lives of those in need of help.

What can these examples do for those who are placed in a seemingly narrow environment in which it appears to be their duty to remain? The answer comes aptly in the verse by E. Rowland Hill:

"The blessing came because it was not sought,
There was no care if thou wert blest or not,
The beauty and the wonder all thy thought,
Thyself forgot."

This self-forgetfulness was advocated by Christ Jesus when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Mary Baker Eddy has shown by the truth of Christian Science how such seeking and finding can be accomplished, for this Science explains the teaching of the Master, who held to God as All-in-all, thereby seeing through the limitations and troubles of a material selfhood and grasping the infinitude of God, the one cause, the great "I AM."

The world accepts minds many, and so gets confused and buffeted by the various verdicts of human opinion. But with God we find only one Mind, and that one all-wise, absolute, and eternal, allowing of no other intelligence in its infinite manifestation. To the hopeless one who is longing to do a great work, Christian Science comes as the Comforter, bringing the message that Christ, Truth, is ever available, to be practiced now, as Jesus promised it should be, in the healing of the sick and the sinning. Mrs. Eddy gives the keynote of this practice when she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power," and this unselfed love, engendered by putting God first in all one's thinking, is the greatest thing in the world. Each one has the opportunity of practicing unselfed love, and nothing can be helping the world more than the demonstrations resulting from this practice. It must be acknowledged that thinking is behind all accomplishment; and thinking of God, instead of thinking of mortal selfhood, is breaking down the false view which holds creation to be subject to a personal sense of human woes, rather than to the eternal truth that God made all, like Himself, harmonious and spiritual.

In a Christian Science Sunday School a little girl started to grumble, saying, "I feel this" and "I feel that," in her recital of woes. Noticing the shining eyes of a small boy in the class, the teacher asked him, "What do you think about it?" Straightway the answer came, without any hesitation, "Why, it's the wrong 'I'!" In a moment the atmosphere cleared and troubles were forgotten in the joy of talking about God, the one "I AM," and so finding out the nature of man, His likeness.

Each of us has his place and purpose in God's universe, and no task is too small or insignificant to the one who is forgetting self in serving God and his fellow men. There is no need to rush into the limelight or into large fields of action in order to serve God; and he who is striving to root out of his heart the weeds of discontent, discouragement, envy, and such like, may be displaying as great a heroism as the heroes he has longed to imitate. And so in Longfellow's well-known words,

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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PROFIT-TAKING AT WEEK-END IN EVIDENCE

Stock Price Movement Has Irregular Trend—Tone Heavy at Close

NEW YORK—With week-end business surveys giving no tangible indications of recovery, stock market traders today appeared inclined to feel that the rally in share prices had been carried far enough, and hurried to take profit before the week-end shutdown.

The bull forces failed to rush in toward the close and drive stocks back up again, as they have during recent sessions when profit taking was heavy. This was a little disappointing, as Wall Street had expected an effort would be made to close the week with a strong market, to help speculative sentiment.

U. S. Steel closed only ¾ lower, but Westinghouse Electric lost nearly 3 points, Byers and American Telepone about 4 each, and Eastman Kodak 7.

The mercantile reviews reported some activity in retail sales of seasonal merchandise, but the first week of wholesale buying for autumn has been rather quiet in the New York markets. Industrial activity has ebbed further, several large plants, including those of Ford and Western Electric, closing down for two weeks for vacations and inventory taking.

The sales report of Sears Roebuck for the four weeks ended July 16 showed a drop of nearly 15 per cent from the like period of last year, which was a little unsettling. Johns-Manville reported earnings for the second quarter of only $998,529, a little improvement over the first quarter, but well below expectations of some months ago when a brisker upturn in building was predicted. It was less than half the net of $1,933,007 reported for the like period of last year.

The grain markets were firm, reflecting reports of crop damage in Canada, and better export demand for wheat. Kansas City Southern, the second class 1 railroad to report June earnings, showed a balance after taxes of $419,501, only moderately below the $440,544 reported for June of last year.

The Chicago Association of Commerce calculated unemployment in that city at 4 3-10 per cent of the population.

Closing Is Heavy

Foreign trade figures for June indicated declines of about $100,000,000 in both imports and exports of merchandise, reflecting in part lower prices. Reports from the Youngstown Steel area indicated that most plants would maintain operations unchanged next week, although Carnegie will cut from 58 to 55 per cent of capacity.

Among the more volatile shares, Case lost more than 7, then rallied a little. Allied Chemical lost almost as much. Among important shares, however, most losses were limited to a point or two, with a few running as high as four.

Du Pont, Procter & Gamble, American Water Works, and Columbian Carbon lost 2 to 4. Radio, Standard of New Jersey, International Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Columbia Gas sagged a point or more.

The close was heavy. Trading was in small volume, total sales for the two-hour session falling below 880,000 shares.

Bond Fluctuations Small

Bond buyers showed little disposition to disturb the present level of prices in the listed market today. Railroad and utility bonds, which have made the best showing in a week of listless activity, were firm, with offerings rather thin.

The heaviness of stocks put a damper on convertible and warrant issues, and the movement was irregularly lower. International Telephone 4½s lost about as much as it gained yesterday, receding more than a point. Warrant 1s issues showed some resistance to the downward trend.

Among prime investment issues, Great Northern 7s, New York Central 5s, North American Edison 5s and Western Union 5s advanced fractionally. Industrials fluctuated within a narrow range. American Smelting 5s and Goodyear 5s were strong.

Dealings in foreign issues influenced a slight upward tendency, British 5½s, Japan 5½s, Italy 7s and Argentine 6s were slightly higher. German issues were soft.

The reactionary trend which carried United States Governments sharply downward yesterday was absent today. Libertys changed hands at the closing prices of yesterday.

MARKET OPINIONS

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, New York: We look for nothing more than the orderly recessions that are witnessed in every advancing market. There seems little reason to fear another concerted attack on the market from large sellers for short account.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Investors and traders should be prepared to take advantage of any pronounced weakness to accumulate a list of the better stocks for the long pull.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We continue to believe in the policy of picking up good securities on any slight recessions in anticipation of better prices in the near future.

Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., New York: There is a decided scarcity of offerings, and increased public competition on the buying side, we believe, will bring about some sharp advances during the next few trading sessions.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In the country at large there is under construction 52 government buildings, aggregating $26,000,000. Twenty buildings are being advertised for bids aggregating $11,000,000. These are large accomplishments. The Government has certainly done its part in blazing the way toward recovery. The market is, we believe, giving unmistakable evidence that the country as a whole will follow.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We look for a continuation of the advance in the coming week. The extent of the rise, however, would indicate the nearness of a corrective move. The return of a well-known market operator from abroad was followed immediately by an advance in securities in which he was known to be interested. With the return of other leading operators it is likely that pool operations will take place in a number of issues.

Gurpett & Co., Boston: We believe a trading position should be maintained with the main objective to accumulate attractive securities on recession.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We expect the line of least resistance for attractive stocks to continue upward.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Today's market should continue strong and we believe the exuberance of this week will carry well into next week's trading before there is even a technical setback.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company June net income was $2,471,239, compared with $2,427,292 in June, 1929. Six months' net was $14,021,020, compared with $13,790,385.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 19	Last July 18
373⅛	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1700	271/2	263¾	27	27⅛
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	20	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	200	12½	12	12	12¼
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	24½	23	24½	23¼
1⅝	6	..	Ahumada	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	7100	119⅞	114⅝	114⅞	119⅛
36	16	2½	Airway El	1100	19¾	19	19¾	19⅜
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	600	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	4700	23⅝	23¼	23½	23¼
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1500	272	268	268	274
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	500	58⅜	57¾	57¾	58½
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	25	25	25	25⅛
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	600	27	25⅞	27	26
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	170	63	62½	63	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	43	43	43	42½
213¼	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1800	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	13600	129⅞	127⅜	128⅛	129⅝
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	200	145	144¼	144¼	..
69⅞	39	..	Am Chain	300	57½	57¼	57½	57¾
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	1300	14	13¼	13¼	13¾
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	16500	74⅝	71¾	72¾	73
101	95	6	Am &FP 6	30	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	107½	107½	107½	107¼
33⅜	18	2	Am Hawaii	400	17⅞	17	17	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1500	36½	35⅞	36	36
105	43¼	4	Am Loco	100	46	46	46	46¼
119⅛	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	200	87	86	86	87⅞
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	400	102½	102⅜	102½	102⅞
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	4100	27	26½	26⅜	26¾
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	200	20⅝	20½	20½	21
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	2000	60½	60	60	61½
26½	7¼	2	Am Seating	100	10	10	10	9½
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	10	50	50	50	49¾
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1200	65½	64¾	64¾	65⅜
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	1100	41	40⅛	41	40
33¼	18	3	Am Solvent pf	100	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	22
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	53½
275¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	18200	220⅛	216¾	217	220¾
22⅜	6	..	Am T&T rts	13700	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19½
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	1000	94¾	92½	92⅞	94¾
17⅜	6½	..	Am Zinc	200	10	10	10	10
81½	44⅝	2.50	Anaconda	9300	51¾	49¾	50	52⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	41	41	41	41¾
37¼	18	1.50	Andes Cop	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Il A	900	5	5	5	5⅛
13¼	6	..	Arnold Cons	100	7½	7¼	7½	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	200	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	35
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
242¾	194	10	Atchison	900	224¾	222⅛	223	223¾
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	300	156	154	154	154
31⅝	30½	1§	Atl Refin	3400	37⅛	36	36½	37¼
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	300	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28½
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4200	134	125	125	134
72	27	3	Auto Strop A	900	71	70	71	70⅛
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	3000	6½	6¼	6½	6⅛

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	200	24	24	24	24
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	106	106	106	106
122⅜	98¼	7	Bald &2O	100	107	107	107	107½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
6⅜	3¼	..	Belding H	100	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1200	33	33	33	33⅝
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	2100	49¼	48	48¼	48
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	3000	84¾	84	84½	84⅝
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	125¾	125¾	125¾	125⅞
41½	31	1.50	Blaw Knox	300	35½	35½	35½	34¾
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	400	37½	36½	37	37
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2500	80¼	79	79⅛	80⅜
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	3000	30½	30	30	30⅛
5	3	..	Bot M A pf	100	3	3	3	..
24⅞	13⅛	..	Briggs	2600	23⅛	22	23	22¼
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	800	66	65⅝	65⅝	66
136¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	200	133	133	133	135
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	40	40	40	..
133⅜	58⅜	..	Bruns Term	600	11⅜	10½	10½	11¼
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	1000	25	24⅞	25	24⅝
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	114	113½	113½	..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1800	37¾	36½	36¾	38
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	28⅞	28½	28½	28½
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1500	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	3000	79¾	76⅛	76½	80⅛

—C—

30	17	2	Campbell	100	21	21	21	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu Hcla	400	16	15½	15½	16
75⅜	56	..	Canada Dry	900	66½	63¼	66¼	67
226⅜	184⅜	10	Can Pac	300	187⅞	181½	187⅞	187
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac n wi	100	47	47	47	46⅞
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	23	23	23	..
110¼	96	5	Caro Clinch	10	100½	100½	100½	..
362⅜	156½	6	Case Thresh	8500	201⅞	193½	195¼	201
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1000	64	63⅞	63⅞	63¾
60	9	..	Celotex	1400	16½	15⅞	16⅜	15⅝
30½	22½	1½	Cen Agguire	100	24	24	24	..
65⅝	43⅜	6	Cerro de P	400	51	50	50	51¾
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1800	27¾	26½	27⅜	26½
82⅛	51¼	3	Ches Corp	2000	64¼	63½	63¾	63¾
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio rt	2500	22⅜	22½	22½	22½
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	3000	191¾	191½	191¾	191
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	3100	12¾	12	12⅛	12⅜
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	1200	42¾	41	42	42
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&StP pf	1700	26¼	25⅜	26¼	25¼
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	500	75	74¾	75	75
32½	20	..	Chicago Cot O	200	20	20	20	..
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	350	54½	54½	54½	54⅞
43	24	3	Chrysler	1500	31¼	30½	31	31½
13¼	5⅝	..	½ City Stores	600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1200	180⅞	180	180	181⅜
52	46½	3	Coln Colln A	200	50⅞	50½	50½	50½
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins&A	200	33	22½	23	23
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	800	53⅞	51⅜	52	53⅜
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	9500	66⅜	65⅛	65⅛	66⅝
199	108	..	Col Carbon	6000	139⅜	135⅛	137	140¾
37⅜	15⅝	87	Col Graph	3500	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	20
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	2¼	26	26¼	26½
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
23¼	14	..	Com Inv war	200	16¼	14	14	16¼
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1400	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26½
20¼	12⅜	.60	Comwlth Sv	1800	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
104⅞	90	..	Comwlth Sv pf	800	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101¾
19⅜	10⅛	..	Compoleum	1200	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	2000	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅞
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞
126⅞	96¾	4	Con Gas	6500	114⅜	112½	113⅜	114½
22½	11⅜	1.20	Conteiner A	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	75	75	75	..
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	4000	61¾	59¾	59¾	61⅞
77⅞	16⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	500	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅞
77⅝	59	2.40	Cont Ins	3000	58½	58	58½	58
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1600	22	21½	21¾	22¼
40⅞	24	1	Cont Shares	1000	26½	26¼	26½	26⅝
111⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	3500	96⅝	96	96	97
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	146	146	146	..
33	15½	..	Coty	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
72	10¼	..	Crosley	300	14	13	13	..
19½	13	2	Crown Zell	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
93⅝	70½	5*	Crucible	200	79	79	79	..
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	1000	2½	2½	2½	3⅛
126⅞	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	115⅞	115⅛	115⅛	..
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	700	118½	118⅛	118½	..
147⅜	61½	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7½
102⅜	85⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	10¼	10	10	10
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	63⅜	63⅜	63¾	64½

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	1400	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	28⅞
237	139	8	Diamond M	400	218¾	216	216	219
67⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	3200	110	107	107	110½
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	3000	214⅝	208	208	215
37¼	19⅝	3	Eaton Axle	100	25½	25½	25½	25¾
10⅞	5	1½	Eitington	100	5½	5½	5½	..
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40	40	40	..
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2900	80¼	78¼	78¼	80½
41	26	..	Elec Boat	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
103⅜	49¼	..	Elec P&L	12400	74¼	72⅜	72⅝	74
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	108⅞
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	1900	66⅞	66	66	66
96	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	400	54	54	54	54
50¾	39¾	..	Equit Bldg	200	45½	45⅛	45½	45⅝
67⅜	53½	4	Er e l pf	100	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	..
43⅝	10⅞	..	Eureka Vac	500	12¼	12	12	12
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	90	9	8⅝	8⅝	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	400	39⅛	39	39	39⅞
43	40	2.40	Fed W Strch	100	36	36	36	36⅞
87⅞	60⅛	6	Firestone pf	1300	73	72⅛	72⅜	72½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	200	55	55	55	55
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	150	8	8	8	8
50⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	100	29	29	29	29½
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2500	84⅝	83½	83⅞	85
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	13
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	5800	47¾	46¼	46⅞	48
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	800	45⅞	42½	44½	45⅜
98	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	50	88½	88½	88½	..

—G—

11⅜	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
111⅞	76¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	900	86⅞	85⅜	85¾	86½
71⅞	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	1100	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	48
28½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	400	22½	22	22	22¼
74⅝	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	42½	42½	42½	42
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	30000	73⅜	72	72⅜	73
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	115⅜
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1400	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜	55½
106½	78	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	82	82	82	81
18⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E A	1800	10½	10?	10½	20½
593⅜	401⅝	3§	Gen Mills	100	45	45	45	45
96⅛	92⅜	5	Gen Mot 5 ct	2400	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	93¼
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	10900	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	45
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1400	126	125⅜	126	125½
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36½
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	300	26	26	26	25
51¼	30	..	Gen Theatres	1700	35⅞	35	35¼	36
19⅜	11⅞	6	Gen Realty	200	13	13	13	13¼
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	3200	75¾	75	75⅜	73⅞
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	5300	76¾	77⅛	77⅛	78¾
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
38	15½	2§	Glidden	800	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1600	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2300	42	41⅜	41½	41⅞
58½	22¼	4	Goodrich	700	29⅞	29	29	30
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	200	82	82	82	81½
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	100	67	67	67	65
13⅜	5⅞	..	Graham-P	500	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
10¾	5½	..	Graham-P ctf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
59⅞	18	3	Granby	500	23¼	22½	22¾	23⅞
52	30	1	Grand Silver	100	38½	38½	38⅜	38¾
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	300	15⅜	15¼	15⅛	15½
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	500	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33½
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	84
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	20	021¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
34½	19⅞	1.40	Grt W Sug	300	20	19¾	20	20¼
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	10700	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15½
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	300	94	94	94	..

—H—

23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
98	85	7	Hanna Ipf	9000	91	91	91	91
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	200	14	14	14	13⅞
17¾	5⅜	..	Hayes Body	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
31	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	23	23	23	22⅞
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	96	96	96	96¼
25¼	12	..	Hoe & Co	100	16	16	16	16
29	9⅞	2	Houdaille B	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	5900	89⅜	86½	86½	89
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	900	47¼	46¾	47¼	46⅛
62⅞	28⅜	5	Hudson Mot	700	36½	35¾	36¾	36
26⅝	13	2§	Hupp Motors	500	15¾	15½	15½	15¾

—I—

136¼	113¼	7	Ill Central	200	117⅜	117¼	117¼	117½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
19	4½	..	Indian Mot	200	6	5¾	5¾	6
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	700	14½	13¾	13¾	14¼
27¾	8½	..	Indian Re ct	100	13½	13½	13½	14⅜
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	100	206	206	206	208½
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	16⅞
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	100	12	12	12	12⅜
197⅛	152½	6§	In- Business	300	179½	179½	179½	180
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1700	8¾	8	8⅛	8¼
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	1000	85⅝	83¾	83¾	85
93	85½	4	Int Match pf	200	77	77	77	76¾
33	19	1	Int M Mar	300	23	22¾	22¾	23

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 19	Last July 18
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	7900	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	26
18	9	..	Int P&P C	100	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
45¾	36	6	Int Salt	7500	40	38½	39	40⅛
119	69	6§	Int Silver	100	75	75	75	..
1½	¼	..	Int Salt rts	2700	⅞	½	½	1
72⅞	40⅛	2	Int Tel & Tel	9900	49⅜	47	47⅞	48⅜
40	18	2	Inter ept S	100	22	22	22	21¾
43	31½	4	Island Cr	100	33	33	33	..

—J—

148⅜	70	3	Johns-Man	1000	86	81	82¼	85

—K—

41½	24	2.50	Kayser	100	25¼	25⅛	25¼	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly-Spring	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	3¾
36⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	300	30¾	30⅛	30¾	30⅞
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	7500	18⅞	18⅜	19	19⅛
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	8700	40⅜	39½	39½	40½
97	80⅛	8	Kinney pf	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	80⅛
36¾	26¼	1.60	Kresge	400	29	28½	28¾	28½
115	108¾	7	Kresge pf	10	113	113	113	..
35⅞	23¾	1.60	Krueger Toll	400	27⅝	26⅜	28⅝	28¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Nadir of Depression Now Thought Seen—Market in New York Strong

Perhaps the outstanding development this week in the financial and industrial world has been the emergence of a fairly definite belief not only in influential quarters but throughout that important strata inhabited by the "man in the street" that the bottom of the current business depression has been seen.

This need not mean that there is going to be an immediate upturn in most important lines, since poor earnings and drab reports are anticipated for some time yet, but a more likely development is the establishment of a firm foundation during the next few months on which business may build a satisfactory superstructure.

At the present time it is to be expected that summer and vacation influences will accentuate the curtailment which has been under way for nearly a year, but the damming up of buying power which economists say has not been seriously restricted but is only held in leash, should make for pronounced impression on trade activities in the fall and later. While the processes of liquidation have not entirely spent themselves, the conviction is growing that such dividend reductions, commodity price declines and industrial retrenchment as is now evident are but the tail-end of the recession.

Low Industrial Activity

One of the most important industries, the automotive, shows as yet no sign that the corner has been turned. Most companies except Ford and Chevrolet are sharply reducing output. Up to the end of April sales while below 1929 had been running above 1928, but in May they were the lowest of any month back to February, 1928. However, members of the board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in session in South Bend, Ind., this week expressed themselves as optimistic over the outlook, dwelling on the increased market to result from the junking of 2,500,000 old cars in 1930.

There has been no gain in steel activity in the last week, production schedules remaining unchanged, following the jump from the depressed July 4 week. Iron and steel prices are steady. Construction work is the big sustaining influence, with tremendous demand for gas, oil and gasoline pipe indicating a major transportation development. Such big users of steel as Western Electric Company and New York Central have closed their shops for 10 days to two weeks. No broad increase in demand is expected this month or next.

One of the most important indexes, freight carloadings, show less than the seasonal decline from the preceding week, total in the week ended July 5 being 792,141, compared with 936,848 in the June 28 week and with 908,332 in the week ended July 6, 1929. The decline brought loadings to the lowest point this year. It was also 58,806 cars below the 1928 week.

Stabilizing Oil Trade

The oil industry is continuing its efforts toward stabilization, with further measures for restriction of output being inaugurated in Oklahoma and New Mexico. Operators of the former State voted a cut of 100,000 barrels a day to 550,000 barrels daily until Aug. 31, while the Hobbs pool in New Mexico goes on a monthly prorating schedule of 1,500,000 barrels, compared with potential production of 4,710,000 barrels.

The trade is interested in the Sinclair deal by which the company sold its interest in pipe line and purchasing companies for $72,500,000 to Standard Oil of Indiana, and in the Socony-Vacuum negotiations, held up by government suit.

Copper prices have again been cut and are now 11 cents, lowest since 1921. Buying continues quiet, but producers expect recovery as quick as in that of any other industry. Production was down in June.

Earnings statements published this week, while in general lower than for the like 1929 period, have been better than expected, contributing to improved sentiment. Gains were shown by American Telephone, People's Gas, Tri-Utilities, Hudson & Manhattan, American Chicle, Colgate-Palm-Olive, United Biscuit, Canada Dry, Cities Service and William Wrigley, Jr. Sales of both General Electric and Western Electric gained for the six months.

Wholesale prices declined slightly in the week ended July 12, and were 14 per cent below the like week of 1929. The volume of business for the July 12 week declined from the preceding week, and was lower than in the similar 1929 week, according to the Department of Commerce.

Foreign Countries

Argentina — Business in Argentina continues dull, with stocks on hand heavy and credit stringent.

Bolivia—There is an unfavorable economic situation in this country. Tin, a chief commodity, has dropped steadily. Sales are at a minimum and unemployment is increasing

Mexico—The situation in Mexico remains unimproved, with adverse trade balance and low commodity prices.

Egypt—The low price of cotton, this country's chief export, militates against any lifting of the trade depression. Low purchasing power and stringent credit has reduced sales.

Greece—There was no improvement in business in Greece during the second quarter. Trend of both exports and imports continued downward.

The Stock Markets

Activity in the New York stock market showed a gradual increase during the week, with a strong tone generally prevalent. Trade news was not conducive to higher prices, but growing optimism over the conviction that the nadir of the present depression had been seen, was evidenced in rising volume and better prices. Money was plentiful around 2 per cent. Industrial averages showed a gain of eight points during the week.

Stock markets in London and Paris were not especially active the last week. Gilt-edge securities were generally firm, with considerable irregularity in the rest of the lists. Toward the end of the week, motor and rubber shares gained, while oils fell off and shipping stocks were weak.

Trading on the Berlin Boerse was generally dull, with prices steady to firm

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO—The current depression has not halted building activities of Pacific Gas & Electric Company. In May the company's payroll was $2,124,000, or $520,000 more than in May, 1929. Number of employees was 14,242, an increase of 3761 over May of last year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Alleghany 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	164½	164½
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T & T col '65	105⅝	105⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81⅜	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅞	96¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	131¼	131¼
B&O 4½s '32	100¼	100¼
B&O 4½s SW	101⅞	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
B & M '35	99½	98⅞
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97⅛	97⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅞	92⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96	96
Can Nat Ry Oct 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	117
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	52	50
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 A	98⅞	98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	99	99
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71½
Chhi & NW 3½s '87	79	79
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100	100
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	93¾
Clec Un Term 4½s '77	100	100
Clec Un Term 5s '73	105½	105¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102	102
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102	102
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	74½	74½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅝	94⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104¼	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91½
Duquesne P & L 5½s '67	101¼	101¼
Erie 5s '67	93⅛	93
Erie 7ss	92¾	92¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26⅝	26⅝
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	89	89
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66½	66½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79⅜	79⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105½
Ill Steel deb 5½s '40	100¼	100¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62½	62½
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111	111
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97
Kan City FtS&cMem 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Kendall 5½s	75	75
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92¼	92
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	84	84
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
McCrory 5½s '41	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104	104
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	100¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97⅞	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¾	107⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96⅞	96⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122½	122½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	107¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88½	88½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106⅜	106¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90	90
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	65⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78¼	78
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100	100
Penn 4½s D	96¾	96½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¼
Pere Marq 4s '56	99	99
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81	81
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99¾	99¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93⅞	93⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102½	102½
Pub Svc '70s	100½	100
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	93½	93
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	99⅝
Remington R 5½s ww	98¼	98¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅞	90½
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	103
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100¼	100⅛
St L & R M 5s	56½	56½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107¾	107¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	50	49⅞
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¼	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	103⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅜	101⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅝	105⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¼	94¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅜	98⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	115¼	115¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	61	61
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	79⅞	79⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	24
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅜	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	109¼	109¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅜	90⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	95½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¼	89½
Util Pow 5s ww	88	88
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	41	41
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅜	100⅜
Warner Bros 6s	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	84½	84½
Western Un 5s '51	103⅞	103¾
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅝	91⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	65	65
White Sew Mach 6s '40	63	63
Youngstown 5s	103	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 19	Last July 18
3½s rg	100.25	100.29	100.25	100.29	..
1st 4¼s '47	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.
4th 4¼s rg	102.27	102.27	102.25	102.25	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¼	85⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98⅜
Agrentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅜	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Arg Bk Com 6s '47	72	72
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	79½	79½
Austria 5s '43	89⅛	89⅛
Austria (Upper 6½s '57	90½	89
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	94⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅜	109⅜
Berlin 6s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	09	109
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73	73
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75⅞	75⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅜	100½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅜	90⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	94	93½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅝	118½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123½	122⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84	84
Germ G E 7s '45	106¼	106⅛
Germ 5½s rcts	88⅛	88⅛
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hamburg 6s '46	86	86
Irish Free State 5s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	105⅛	105⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	99⅞
Jap 5½s	92¼	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85¼	85
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅜	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Mex 4s small A '04	12	12
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56	80	80
MMiMlan (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Nor Hyd 5½s ct	92⅞	92⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	105⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101⅞	101½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	93	93
Poland 8s '50	94½	94½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Rhine Westf '56 ww	89¾	89¾
Rhine West '53 ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102⅜	101¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	66
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅜	91¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	89	89
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	101⅜	100⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Saxon State 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅜	108⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	87¾	86¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105	105
Silesia Bk 6s '47	83	83
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅜	99⅜
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¼	87¼
Tyrol 7s '52	92¼	92¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Vienna 6s '52	86¼	86¼

A Window in Wall Street

No business can prosper without the cooperation of the buying public. And when that public, which is so often erroneously described as "fickle" but is in reality quite constant in its endeavor to find the best goods to satisfy its needs, turns from some article or commodity to another, there is necessarily a decline, loss or distress in the industry producing the less favored goods. At the present time there seems to have developed a neglect of cotton fabrics, in part due to the fact that a rich nation can satisfy its desire for the richer silks, chiffons and satins, and in part to the keener competition of rayon and rayon mixtures. In an endeavor to help keep cotton on its industrial pedestal, thus aiding the hundreds of thousands who labor in the production and distribution of that commodity, Government agencies are appealing to the public to buy cotton goods and thus cut the vast surplus of the raw product which is crippling the industry. The Department of Commerce is distributing 400,000 booklets describing how articles made entirely or in part of cotton "can make a vacation more successful." These articles include sleeping robes, auto awnings, shelter tents, refrigerators al fresco, portable boats, life saving vests, pin cushions, lamp wicks, beach tors al fresco, portable boats, life-saving

DIAL TELEPHONES

In December, 1921, the first dial, telephone office of the panel type design particularly to meet the conditions of large cities was cut into service, says the Bell Telephone Quarterly. For the last few years the introduction has been rapid and 4,300,000 telephones have now been provided with dial service. This is 28 per cent of the total stations, and it is expected that conversion to the new system in all places for which it is suitable will be completed within eight or 10 years. When the dial system was introduced in 1920 there were 128,000 operators in the Bell System. At present, due to the growth of the business and the requirements for operators even with the dial, 160,000 are employed, although the system is now 28 per cent on a dial basis. By 1940, when it is expected that the conversion to the dial system will be completed, it is estimated that 180,000 operators will be required. These figures include only the women employed in the telephone company's operating rooms. In other branches of telephone work there has been a steady increase in the number of women employed from 35,000 in 1920 to 80,000 in 1930, and it is expected that the requirements in 1940 will be about 110,000. The total number of women employed in the Bell System, therefore, has increased from 163,000 in 1920 to 240,000 at present with an estimated requirement of about 290,000 in 1940. In addition there were some 70,000 private branch exchange positions located on subscribers' premises in 1929 and it is expected that there will be 175,000 in 1940.

CONTRACTS FOR 1000-MILE LINE

First contracts for the construction of a 1000-mile 24-inch pipeline have been awarded by the Continental Construction Company at its headquarters in the Professional Building at Kansas City, Mo., to Sheehan Brothers, Tulsa, Okla.; Bechtel & Kaiser, San Francisco; Ford, Bacon & Davis Inc., New York, and Smith Brothers, Dallas, Tex. The Continental Construction Company, a Delaware corporation, was formed by Cities Service, Insull, Southwestern Development, Standard of New Jersey, Texas, Skelly, Phillips and Columbian Carbon, to construct this natural gas line. These companies have, in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, a supply of natural gas available to this line said to be in excess of 7,000,000,000,000 feet and plan to serve more than 50 cities and communities en route.

SURVEY ON LUBRICATING OILS

Good lubricating oils are made, not found. This is the almost unanimous opinion of 104 professors of organic chemistry in American universities, as gathered by the New York University Bureau of Business Research. The professors who replied to the questionnaire state that the source of a lubricating oil is not important, if the lubricant possesses the qualities which are desirable for the use for which it is intended. Almost 90 per cent of them agreed that lubricating oils from different crudes might be nearly or absolutely alike in qualities. With almost no exception they held that oils made from the same crude might differ in their qualities. More than half of them held that the chemical characteristics, and therefore the quality of petroleum lubricants, depends on the processes of manufacture, and not on the crude from which such an oil is made.

GRAIN PRICES RISE BUT REACT LATER

CHICAGO (AP)—Big export business and unfavorable crop reports from each side of the Canadian border led to higher prices early today on wheat. Corn values bulged also owing to advices of heat and drought in the corn belt but profit-taking sales brought about subsequent reactions both in corn and wheat, with corn affected also by word of beneficial rains in Canada.

Opening unchanged to 2c higher, wheat afterward lost much of its gain. Corn started unchanged to 2¼c up, but failed to maintain top figures. Oats were firm. Provisions advanced.

Opening prices were: Wheat: July .89⅞, Sept. .92¾@.93, Dec. .99@1/2, Mar. 1.04. Corn: July .82¼@.83, Sept. .79⅞@.80, Dec. .74½@¾. Oats: Sept. .36½, Dec. .41.

DIVIDENDS

Noxema Chemical Company of Baltimore declared a special dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 24 to stock of record July 19.

Parker Pen Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Chicago Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Chicago Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record July 30.

Weston Electrical Instrument declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and 50 cents on the Class A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Hamilton Watch Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 30 cents on the $25 par common which has not been exchanged for no par stock common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred was also declared, payable on the same dates.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record July 30.

North Central Texas Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 11.

JOHNS-MANVILLE PROFIT

Johns-Manville Corporation reports for quarter ended June 30 net profit of $998,529 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., compared with $741,630 in the preceding quarter and $1,933,007 in the June, 1929, quarter. Six months' net profit was $1,740,160, compared with $3,039,096 in 1929. Net for the quarter ended June 30 is equal to $1.16 a share on the 750,000 no-par shares of common, compared with 81 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $2.40 a share in June quarter of 1929. Six months' net is equal to $1.97 a common share, compared with $3.70 a share in the first half of 1929.

BOND SALES SMALL

NEW YORK (AP)—Official bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were $4,903,000; January 1 to date $1,493,765,000.

International Shoe's Cut in Costs Offsets Lower Volume

Largest Producer Has Increased Profit Despite Sales Decline—Financial Position Unusual—Dividend Record Remarkable One

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 73

Producers of necessities have always been considered in a favored position at times when lowered purchasing power has followed a period of depression. Civilized man has always regarded footwear as a prime necessity, and in this field the International Shoe Company, largest manufacturers of shoes in the world, stands in foremost position.

Not only is the company the leading maker of footwear for both men and women, operating 50 factories and eight tanneries, but of especial interest to the investment student is the fact that the company has lived up to its position as leader by reporting increased earnings during the current business recession and by improving its financial status in pronounced fashion. This, despite a decrease in sales.

International Shoe Co. began its corporate career in March, 1921, when it took over the assets of a company of the same name organized in 1911. Soon after its formation, it bought the W. H. McElwain Co., which had extensive shoe plants in New England, chief of which were in Manchester, N. H.

The Federal Trade Commission ordered the company to divest itself of the McElwain stock, alleging violation of the Clayton Act, which order was affirmed by a Circuit Court of Appeals decision in November, 1928, but the United States Supreme Court in January of this year reversed the findings of the lower court and upheld the acquisition. The retention of the McElwain division is a decidedly favorable development.

Shows Uninterrupted Growth

Most of the plants of the company, which employs close to 35,000 people, are in Missouri, with nine in St. Louis and 27 in other parts of the State, 11 in Illinois, six in New Hampshire, one in Kentucky and one in Arkansas.

The company's tanneries are located in South Wood River, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; Morgantown and North Wilkesboro, N. C.; Mt. Jewett, St. Mary's and Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition to a complete line of boots and shoes, International manufactures the larger part of its raw materials, such as sole and upper leather, rubber heels and soles, leather and cotton linings, etc., at a substantial saving in cost. Through various sales branches, it sells all over the United States and in several foreign countries.

International Shoe business has shown practically uninterrupted growth since its organization nine years ago. Sales in 1921 of $73,800,000 had grown to $132,100,000 in the 1929 fiscal year, an increase of 79 per cent.

In the same period net income jumped from $4,166,195 to $17,031,435, a gain of more than 400 per cent, indicating the company's control of costs and growing efficiency in the last decade.

In fact, International has by far the lowest operating costs of any of the country's principal shoe manufacturers.

Six Months' Income Rises

Operations of the company have been running this year at a high rate, as shown by the production in the six months ended May 31, 1930, of 25,334,800 pairs of shoes, a new high record which compares with 25,215,419 pairs in the corresponding period of 1929, and indicating a rate of not far from 90 per cent of capacity.

The company can produce more than 200,000 pairs a day when operating at full tilt. Peak production was reached last October, but decreased demand brought output down some 35,000 pairs to 165,000 pairs daily in April.

The company reported sales of $51,741,105 in the six months to May 31 last, a 13 per cent decrease from the $59,733,377 of sales in the first half of the 1929 year, but income rose almost 4 per cent in spite of a lowering of prices announced in April of from 5 to 25 cents a pair.

Net for the period was $6,871,793, or $1.75 a share on 3,760,000 shares of common, compared with $6,620,709, or $1.68 a share in the similar period of last year.

This income gain resulted from further economies in operations, the ratio of operating profit to sales arising to 13.8 per cent, compared with 13.3 per cent in the full fiscal 1929 year.

1929 Second Best Year

While net sales in the 1929 fiscal year ended November 30 broke all records, earnings did not quite equal the record 1927 year. Net income last year totaled $17,031,435 or $4.37 a share on the common after preferred dividends, compared with $15,761,776 or $4.03 a common share in 1928 and $17,698,457 or $4.55 a share in 1927.

Thus on sales in the last fiscal year of $132,110,000 which compares with $122,694,000 in 1928, or an increase of less than 8 per cent, the company showed better than 8 per cent increase in net income, and this in spite of price reductions in 1929 averaging 12 per cent below 1928.

A decided improvement in financial position has also been attained in recent years, and on May 31 last was the best in the company's history. Current assets then stood at $75,088,777 against current liabilities of $4,330,986 or the unusual ratio of 17 to 1. In six months the ratio had improved from 13.8 to 1, and it compares with a ratio of about 4 to 1 in 1923 and 8 to 1 in 1926.

Cash and call loans totaled $20,000,000 and government securities about $4,100,000 and the sum of these two items alone is almost equal to six times the current liabilities.

Capitalization consists of 100,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 3,760,000 shares of no par common. There is no funded debt. The common stock was split four shares for one in October, 1927.

Liberal Dividend Payer

Stockholders have always been treated liberally in the matter of dividends, the company never having failed since 1921 either to increase the rate or pay an extra. The common received $2 in 1922, $2.75 in 1923, $4 in 1924, $5 in 1925, $6 in 1926, $7 in 1927.

In 1928 on the new stock split four for one, $2 a share was paid, equal to $8 on the old common, and this year the rate was increased to $3 annually, or $12 a share on the old stock. Such a dividend record is hard to equal. The current rate calls for the disbursement of $11,280,000.

The following comparison is of interest:

Yr. ended Nov. 30	Net sales	Oper. profit	% of net to sales	Net inc aft chgs	†A share on com
1929	$132,110,130	$17,632,053	13.3	$17,031,434	$4.37
1928	122,694,532	17,992,259	14.6	15,761,776	4.06
1927	124,306,333	20,478,632	16.4	17,698,457	4.55
1926	116,980,835	15,333,177	13.1	13,217,576	3.35
1925	114,265,988	14,594,410	12.8	12,721,444	3.22

†On 3,760,000 no-par common shares.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; leaders sag under week-end profit taking.

Bonds: Firm; trading dull.

Curb: Irregular; United Founders touches new low.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; Canadian documents strong.

Cotton: Firm; firm cables.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; big export sales.

Corn: Strong; high temperatures all belts.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Steady.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	167.7	124.7	226.9	171.3
Previous day	169.4	124.9	229.2	176.9
Week ago	162.0	122.8	221.4	166.2
Month ago	160.1	121.5	222.2	165.1
Year ago	228.7	160.4	299.6	228.8
Two years ago	159.5	118.6	147.0	150.6
Three years ago, weekly average	123.4	119.1	113.4	121.1
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	149.6	115.4	204.9	154.0
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.6	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	93.5	107.3	100.3	100.3
Previous day	93.4	107.3	100.3	100.3
Week ago	93.4	107.6	100.3	100.4
Month ago	93.2	106.6	99.5	99.8
Year ago	92.8	102.4	97.3	97.5
Two years ago	95.1	105.0	98.9	99.7
Three years ago, weekly average	95.1	106.2	98.8	100.0
High (1930)	94.5	107.8	100.3	100.5
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

COTTON PRICES FIRM

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton worked higher today under further covering which seemed to be combined with a little trade and commission house buying on reports of continued warm dry weather in the central and western belts and the failure of official forecasts to indicate any immediate relief. July sold up to 13.43 and closed at that figure, or 25 points net higher, while the new October advanced to 13.33 and closed at 13.31. The general market closed firm. The new crop months showed net gains of 13 to 18 points.

YOUNGSTOWN VALLEY OPERATIONS

Operations of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in the Youngstown district will remain unchanged at 60 per cent of rated capacity next week. Operations for Sharon Steel Hoop also will be unchanged at 85 per cent. Truscon Steel's plant will continue at capacity, with General Fireproofing Co. output holding at 78 per cent, approximately 10 per cent below operations a year ago. Carnegie Steel will operate a 55 per cent next week, compared with 58 per cent this week.

JUNE FOREIGN TRADE LOWEST IN SIX YEARS

WASHINGTON (AP)—International trade of the United States during June declined to the lowest monthly level that the country has experienced in the last six years.

Exports of American goods amounted to $299,000,000, as the Commerce Department estimated them, which was a figure less than that of any month since July, 1924, when the country's exports amounted to $276,000,000.

Imports for last month were $250,000,000, which is lower than those recorded since January, 1922, when they amounted to $217,000,000. Imports and

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GRANT REACHES FINAL ROUND

Defeats B. P. Barnes in U. S. Clay Court Tennis Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY—Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of this city, opposes Herbert L. Bowman, New York, in the remaining semifinal round match of the United States Clay Court men's singles tennis championship at the Rock Hill Tennis Club. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta player, reached the finals in the other bracket by defeating Bruce P Barnes, Austin, Tex., on July 18.

Following the singles match between Coen and Bowman, the team of Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J G. Hall, Orange, N. J., meets F. X. Shields, New York, and J. E. Pare, Dayton, O., in a semifinal doubles match. The winning team meets W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, In the finals tomorrow, the Missouri Valley pair having eliminted F. F. Royer and L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, in the other semifinal.

Grant won from Barnes in a five-set battle, the score being 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0. The Texas player's speed enabled him to lead, 5—0, in the opening set before Grant took three straight games on placements. Barnes came into the net to win the next game and the first set, 6—3.

The Atlanta player began to improve at the start of the second set. Many of his return shots forced Barnes into errors. Grant won the set, 6—3. Barnes showed some signs of fatigue, due to his strenuous play the day before.

In the third set, Grant became more accurate and steady, while Barnes did not have enough force on his shots in this set which Grant won, 6—2. Play in the fourth set was somewhat similar to that of the first set. Barnes appeared refreshed after the 10-minute intermission, and began a steady net attack, which gave him the set, 6—2. Grant started the fifth and final set with a barrage of accurate placements, while Barnes became erratic. The southerner quickly won five straight games. Barnes fought hard in the final game, which was deuced nine times before Grant finally won it on a drive which grazed the net and was deflected by the wood on Barnes's racket.

Brown and Coggeshall won their semifinal doubles match from Royer and Thalheimer in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. After losing the first game Brown and Coggeshall set up a vigorous net attack which gave them three straight games. Thalheimer took his service, but the Missouri Valley team's overhead play brought three straight games and the first set, 6—2. The Chicago team attempted to break up the opponents' net play by high lobs but Coggeshall's overhead smashes and Brown's sharply angled volley countered for many points. Thalheimer's service aided in winning two games, Brown and Coggeshall winning the set, 6—2.

Brown and Coggeshall ran up a 3-to-0 lead in the third set. Good volleys by Royer and Thalheimer gave them the fourth game. Brown and Coggeshall took the next two games on more accurate placements to lead 5 to 1. The Chicago pair attempting to stave off defeat won two more games, due partly to errors by Coggeshall. The Missouri Valley team broke through Thalheimer's service to win the set, 6—3, and the match.

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

B. M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated B. P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated F. F. Royer and L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

TwoMoreSwimming Records Are Made

HONOLULU (AP)—Two more swimming records were shaded in performances in the second session of the international swimming meet here July 19.

Clarence L. Crabbe of Honolulu swimming for the University of Southern California, set a new figure for the 800-meter freestyle event of 10m. 15.4s. Johnny Weissmuller established the world's record of 10m. 22.2s. here in 1927.

The 1928 Olympic record for the 800-meter relay was bettered by the Hui Makani team of Honolulu in 9m. 29.4s., shading the Olympic mark of 9m. 36.2s. by the United States team.

Meiji University of Japan placed second and Yale third in the relay. The victory gave the Hui Makani aggregation a point score of 37 for the meet as against 27 for Meiji and 25 for Yale. The Los Angeles A. C., represented by Crabbe, had garnered 15 points.

In the intercollegiate meet between Yale and Meiji the latter had 51 points to 44 for the New Haven swimmers. Officials announced they would seek to have the Hui Makani time acknowledged as a new record for the 800-meter relay.

HUNGARY BEATS UNITED STATES

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—The United States chess team, playing in the international team tournament of the Hamburg Chess Club, made little headway July 18. In the seventh round, the Americans lost to Hungary by 2½ to ½, with one match adjourned. In the eighth round, they trailed Rumania, 1½ to ½; two games, both in favor of the Americans, were adjourned. L. J. Marshall, United States champion, drew in the seventh round. Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, world champion, playing for France, won in the eighth round from Desler of Denmark after 19 moves. Poland leads the field with 21½ points, Germany, 20, being second, and Hungary, 19, third.

BROOKLYN BUYS HEIMACH

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Nationals, battling to keep the National League lead, July 19 announced the purchase of Freddy Heimach, veteran left-handed pitcher, from the Toledo Club of the American Association, for cash and one player to be named later. Heimach was with the New York Yankees last season and formerly with the Athletics for a number of years. He has won 11 and lost 5 games for Toledo so far this year. He will report to the Robins July 21.

DUDLEY LEADING WITH 139

ELMSFORD, N. Y. (AP)—Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., professional, was leading the field in the metropolitan open golf championship with 139 at the end of the first 36 holes of play July 18.

What Will the Weather Be? Asks Cup Defense Committee

Weetamoe and Enterprise Look Best in Light Breezes While Yankee and Whirlwind Best in Good Blow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—If any person can inform the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, charged with the duty of selecting the club's ablest yacht to meet the Shamrock V, what the weather is likely to be in eastern Block Island Sound the last two weeks in September, he or she will aid materially in lightening the labors of five somewhat harassed yachtsmen. The data which the committee obtained during the last two weeks through a close scrutiny of the four cup boats in eight or 10 races is fairly good as far as it goes, but it is not far enough to suit all hands.

The racing has shown, however, that the two Bristol-built yachts Weetamoe and Enterprise, are fairly evenly matched, with Weetamoe having a slight edge, in winds up to 10 miles an hour. Then they are both tender when it freshens above that and have to shorten sail when the breeze reaches 18 or 20 knots.

On the other hand neither the Yankee nor the Whirlwind has much speed in light airs, and it takes a 15 or 18-knotter to get them down to their rails; but they can carry whole sail when the Bristol boats have to reef.

Several Factors In Problem

The Cup Committee is not confining its researches into the performances of the candidates to the question of relative speed, however. Several other factors enter into the problem, which are regarded as almost as important, notably that of the relative handling of the yachts.

It seems to be generally agreed on the water front, that the Weetamoe has the best organized crew, both fore and aft, and that her handling has been far better than that shown by the skippers and crews of the other three boats. Her starts have been consistently good, although Skipper Nichols seems to prefer berthing his boat on the leeward end of the line when crossing on the starboard tack, taking the chance of forereaching his opponent in the first leg to windward, and getting the weather berth in the tack to port. His turns at the mark buoys have been the best shown by any helmsman, while his navigating officer has been on the job every minute. Captain Christensen, the sailing master, always stands beside the helmsman, with his hands behind his back, counseling and directing with an eye out for every situation and every move, while his crew is the best trained in the fleet.

The Enterprise is a fairly close second, with Skipper Vanderbilt winning more starts than any other in the fleet. The yacht was unfortunate in the first races off this port, but she weathered the Weetamoe in the race of July 11, when the latter quit through her damaged headboard. Her crew, many of whom have been under Capt. George H. Monsell for many years, are a clever, agile lot, and one of them clung 150 feet up the mast to cut loose the lashings after the yacht had torn her mainsail in Monday's race, although the great spar was sweeping back and forth in a tremendous arc.

Yankee's Stock Goes Up

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams has sailed the Yankee with good judgment most of the time, but it seems to be agreed that he has made more mistakes than any other skipper. He lost the race to the Whirlwind on July 8 by not covering. Four days later he overstood more than half a mile in a 10-mile beat to windward, although his error might have been due to poor navigation. Last Saturday he failed to reach within 50 yards of the line in running down to the start from the windward side, and was called back for a restart. Much of this was forgotten, however, by the great victory of the Yankee last Thursday, when, after a poor start, Secretary Adams drove her out ahead of both the Weetamoe and Enterprise, covered 15 miles to windward in the fastest time of the series, and outran both Bristol boats in the slide down the breeze. Yankee's stock, which up to that time had been well below par, took a bound, but the performance adds to the Cup Committee's burden, and makes the members more desirous of September weather data.

The Whirlwind is a typical Francis Herreshoff yacht. Every one of his remarkable racing creations has required weeks and months of study and experiment before the secret of its speed could be mastered. After that nearly all of them proved very fast yachts. Whether the changes which are being made in the Whirlwind at City Island will ease her weather helm which seems to be her chief defect, is of course a question; but the disagreement between the young naval architect and some of the owners is a repetition of the Defiance episode of 1914 when the designer, George Owen, was asked to leave the matter of changes in rig and trim to those who had financed the mahogany cup defender. These men were unsuccessful in their efforts and the yacht never sailed after she had competed in half-a-dozen races with the Resolute and Vanitie. She is a cargo boat now at Beaufort, N. C.

Yachts Back in Yards

Yet the Whirlwind showed bursts of speed at times in the observation races, notably in her contest with the Weetamoe in July 10 in a fresh northeast breeze, when she led the Nichols boat more than half way around the course. It looked as if she might have won had the breeze held.

The yachts are back at the yards, where they will be overhauled and subjected to numerous changes preparatory to the next test of speed in the eight runs and races on the New York Yacht Club cruise next month. Their managers know their defects, and one of the weak points in their defensive armor is their sails. Each yacht has had a big mainsail come fluttering down to the deck, ripped or torn, either because the strains were not evenly distributed or the canvas too light. The headboards on the Weetamoe and Whirlwind gave way, the Enterprise's sail was torn from leach to the reefing points and along the boom some 30 feet, while early in the season the luff-rope on the Yankee's big sail gave way.

Yet the sailmaker has worked hard to give the yachtsmen the best of both English and American canvas fashioned by the most expert seamsters. A truck service between City Island and this city has been established, and two or three big autos made the runs every night, bringing down new or recut sails and taking back old ones for changes. Much of the canvas is from the looms in an English mill established in 1790, while the American duck is from New Bedford.

What the Cup Committee wants is a reliable yacht of good speed in all weathers, well managed, stoutly sparred and canvased, and sailed by a skipper who can be relied upon with a crew under him, trained to the minute. "We know that there is such a boat, and we know that we shall find her," said one of them, "but even then we will be taking a chance."

Woman Is Winner of the King's Prize

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bisley, Eng.

MISS MARJORIE FOSTER, of England, with a score of 280, won the King's prize in competition with the best male rifle shots of England and Canada, July 19. The King's competition is the culmination of the annual fortnight of rifle shooting staged at the camp of the National Rifle Association. Miss Foster is the first woman ever to win the famous prize.

Miss Foster, who runs a chicken farm near here, was one of the five women entries this year. Her nearest competitors, both men, shot 279 and 278 respectively.

Miss Foster served in the Women's Legion during the World War and entered the competition, which is a service affair, as a driver.

Gehrig Moves Up in Batting Race

CHICAGO (AP)—Without doing better than maintain his average of .382, Lou Gehrig, the New York Yankees' first baseman, moved up to a spot just two points behind Al Simmons of the Athletics, in the American League batting race, unofficial averages which include July 16 games revealed July 19.

The pitchers knocked another four points off Simmon's mark, leaving him in front with .384. Sam Rice was third, but had dropped six points to .377. Other leaders following the Athletic-Yankee-Senator trio were: Dickey, New York, .364; Combs, New York, .354; Manush, St. Louis-Washington, .352; Foxx, Philadlephia, .343.

Gehrig not only enhanced his bid for the leadership but was out in front in two other departments. He had knocked in 99 runs and his total base collection was 232. Johnny Hodapp of Cleveland still topped the list in hits with 127 and Babe Ruth continued to set the pace in homers, although he failed to add any during the week. He had 32 and had scored 98 times to lead by a handsome margin.

Marty McManus of Detroit displace Sam Rice as leader of the base stealers, with 14. The Tiger infielder added two during the week while the Washington veteran failed to better his total of 13. McManus also continued to lead in two-base hits with 29. Earl Combs of New York drove out another triple tnd held the lead at 13.

The Yankees continued to hit at a .313 clip to retain the team batting leadership, while Cleveland improved its collective mark four points to .305 and jumped over Washington to go into second place. The Athletics maintained their .973 fielding average, but Washington bettered its mark by one point and went into a tie for first position with Connie Mack's champions. Detroit and Cleveland specialized in double plays and were tied for honors with 95 each, displacing Boston, which finished with 94.

Bob Grove, premier southpaw of the Athletics, was credited with one victory during the week and moved back into the lead among pitchers taking regular turn. He had 12 victories and three defeats, along with having struck out 111 batsmen. Ted Lyons of Chicago, and Wes Ferrell of the Indians, each had 13 victories, but each had dropped nine decisions.

COMPLETE CHANGE IN SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Complete readjustment of the sail plan of the sloop Whirlwind, America's Cup defense candidate, was planned July 19 by her owners. The big sloop, which proved a failure during preliminary trials, was hauled on the ways at City Island and workmen were engaged in tearing down her standing rigging. She will be laid up for about a week or 10 days before Paul Hammond and Landon K. Thorne, heading the syndicate which owns her, attempt to get her under sail again. In all preliminary races, the Whirlwind, a double-ended boat of radical design, has failed to stand up in going to windward. She has carried a terrific weather helm which interfered seriously with her handling and cut down her speed appreciably.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Decrease of $4,541,000, or 14.9 per cent in Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s seventh period sales was the largest for any period this year. Previous largest decrease was $3,082,000, or 10.9 per cent, in the third period, when sales reflected the lateness of Easter this year as compared with last year. In the sixth period sales decreased $2,533,000, or 7.4 per cent, compared with a decrease of $2,008,000, or 6.4 per cent, in the fifth period.

URUGUAY DEFEATS PERU

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay defeated Peru, 1 to 0, July 18 in the international soccer tournament here.

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS DRAW

Much Importance Attached to This Year's Famous Cricket Match

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The historic Gentlemen vs. Players match at Lord's Ground, always one of "the" fixtures of the season and this year doubly important in view of the difficulty the selectors are experiencing with a satisfactory composition for England's team for the test matches against Australia, produced a blazing display of batsmanship July 18 when K. S. Duleepsinhji, nephew of the famous cricketing Indian prince, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, followed up a score of 125 in his first innings by making 103, not out, in his second so as to become the third cricketer to obtain a double century in this time-honored encounter between the pick of amateur and professional players.

The result of the match was a draw. The pair which previously hit two hundreds were R. E. Foster, holder of the record for individual high-scoring in test matches recently shattered by Donald G. Bradman of Australia for Gentlemen in 1900 and J. H. King, the Leicestershire professional, for Players four years later.

"Duleep" has shown remarkable partiality for Lord's Ground this season and in six completed innings has totaled 771 for an average of 128.5. Duleepsinhji and certain others may be said to have consolidated their position in England's team by what they did in this game. Some have failed to "come off" before the critical audience at the headquarters of cricket and at least two—I. A. R. Peebles, "Googly" bowler, and Maurice Leyland, lefthanded batsman and good bowler as well, made it appear that the best English team would not be complete without them.

Probably never before have the performances in a Gentlemen vs. Players match been so critically surveyed by cricket lovers who realize that nothing but England's finest team is good enough to have any prospects of success against the seventeenth touring side from "Down Under." England's stars were on trial and how they acquitted themselves can be best seen from the full summary

GENTLEMEN—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, c, Duckworth; b Leyland	44
G. O. Allen, c Duckworth; b Geary	16
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Freeman; b Leyland	125
B. H. Lyon, c Hendren; b Leyland	0
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c Woolley; b Leyland	57
M. D. Lyon, b Freeman	6
A. P. F. Chapman, b Leyland	6
R. W. V. Robins, lbw; b Freeman	2
I. A. R. Peebles, b Leyland	10
J. C. White, lbw; b Leyland	2
W. J. C. Allom, not out	9
Extras	15
Total	292

Second Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, run out	26
G. O. Allen, not out	40
K. S. Duleepsinjhi, not out	103
B. H. Lyon, c Geary; b Leyland	5
Rev. J. H. Parsons, st Duckworth; b Leyland	0
M. D. Lyon, c Sutcliffe, b Tate	13
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wickets declared)	197

PLAYERS—First Innings

J. B. Hobbs, lwb; b Peebles	35
Herbert Sutcliffe, c Wyatt; b Peebles	80
W. R. Hammond, c B. H. Lyon; b White	19
F. E. Woolley, c Parsons; b White	14
E. H. Hendren, b Robins	20
Maurice Leyland, std M. D. Lyon; b Peebles	44
George Geary, c Parsons; b Peebles	4
M. W. Tate, not out	15
Harold Larwood, c Parsons; b Robins	3
George Duckworth, b Peebles	0
A. P. Freeman, c Parsons; b Peebles	0
Extras	29
Total	263

Second Innings

J. B. Hobbs, c B. H. Lyons; b Robins	7
M. W. Tate, c Parsons, b Peebles	3
W. R. Hammond, not out	8
F. E. Woolley, b Robins	15
Extras	0
Total (for three wickets)	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GENTLEMEN—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	6	2	6	0
Tate	10	4	14	0
Freeman	42	6	124	2
Geary	16	3	36	1
Leyland	35.3	9	94	7
Woolley	3	0	3	0

Second Innings

Larwood	11	2	45	0
Tate	15.1	5	37	1
Geary	3	0	6	0
Freeman	8	0	48	0
Hammond	7	2	15	0
Leyland	5	1	36	2

Larwood bowled one no-ball.

PLAYERS—First Innings

Allen	8	2	17	0
Allom	8	2	17	0
Robins	13	4	27	2
Peebles	32.4	5	105	6
White	28	9	68	2

Second Innings

Peebles	6	0	15	1
Robins	5.4	0	23	2

EAST VS. WEST IN WOMEN'S DOUBLES

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — East plays West in the doubles final of the Longwood women's invitation tennis tournament held in connection with the ongwood Bowl tourney as the result of play on the afternoon of July 18.

Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., former college girls, gained the final round as did Virginia Hilleary of Germantown and Dorothy Andrus of Stamford.

Midge Gladman and Josephine Cruickshank took Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, both of Longwood, into camp with the loss of six games. The scores were 6—2, 6—4. The Longwood women advanced to the net in the second set and threatened to force the score to deuce, but at 4-all the Californians swept them back.

An upset was scored in the other semifinal round match when the Misses Hilleary and Andrus defeated the second seeded team of Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., and Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., at 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

GROVER HARTLEY RELEASED

CLEVELAND (AP)—Grover Hartley, veteran catcher and coach of the Cleveland Indians, was released July 18. He becomes a free agent by virtue of 10 years' service in the major leagues.

Making Bid for Longwood Bowl

CLIFFORD S. SUTTER
Tulane University

SUTTER GAINS FINAL ROUND

New York and Louisiana Players Win at Longwood C. C.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Representatives from New York and New Orleans, La., gained the final round of the singles and doubles competition in the historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament played on grass at the Longwood Cricket Club, as the result of semifinal round matches played on the afternoon of July 18.

Clifford S. Sutter, United States intercollegiate champion, who hails from the Gulf State, advanced to the title round as did Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, a Tulane University team mate, made the final round, July 18. The other finalists are Sidney Wood and Harold Blauer of New York.

Neither of the singles semifinals came up to expectations. Sidney Wood displayed a much sounder game than did Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and won with comparative ease at 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. Sutter, after taking the first two sets against W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., Harvard's three-sport athlete, with the loss of only two games, dropped the third set at 7—5, only to put on speed and capture the fourth set and match at 6—2.

Short Game

Sidney Wood played a medium paced, short game against Murphy of Harvard, a lefthander, and after the first set was over, had practically nothing more to do than go through the motions of completing the required number of sets. The match lasted less than an hour. Murphy was somewhat ruffled as the result of foot faults being called on him. He also double faulted five times in all.

Sutter's experience proved too much for Barry Wood, who lacked pace in the first two sets. In the third set Wood was getting greater depth to his strokes and finally won it after extra games had been played, but the effort cost him a chance to even the score in the fourth set, which was won rather handily by Sutter. Service in the last set was broken through in the first two games, then Sutter ran up a lead of 5—1 before Wood scored his second and last game of the match. A cross-court shot from Sutter's backhand that caught Wood out of position ended the match.

Sidney Wood and Blauer displayed too much speed for J. Brooks Fenno and E. W. Feibleman, also of New York, and won their doubles semifinal at 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Come From Behind

The other semifinal doubles encounter required the close attention of Sutter and Bayon, who were forced to five sets before defeating Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Harvard and Henry L. Johnson Jr. of Dartmouth College. The Tulane University pair lost the second and third sets after winning the first at 6—3. Johnson and Hill, New England sectional doubles champions, won the second set at 6—2, and the third at 7—5. After the intermission, however, the Gulf Staters began a hard-hitting attack and captured the last two sets with the loss of only one game in each.

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans and Tulane University, defeated W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton and Harvard University, 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York and Roxbury School of Connecticut, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., and Harvard University, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blauer, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman and J. Brooks Fenno, New York, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane University in Louisiana, defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., 6—3, 2—6, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C. MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club made a clean sweep July 18 against the Rochester Yacht Club in defense of two trophies, the James Douglas Cup and the Emerson Cup.

The Douglas Cup is an international single-boat race competition and the Emerson Cup a two-boat team race. Both are for 14-foot dinghies. The races were the first of a series of two-out-of-three, sailed over a six-mile course in Lake Ontario.

In the Douglas Cup series, Reggie Dixon and Fred Brook-Hills of the Canadian Club defeated Harold Christie and D. Vaughan of Rochester, by 1m. 12s. The times were Canada 4h. 33m. 13s., Rochester 4h. 34m. 25s.

In the Emerson Cup race, Leonard Hynes and Frank Leonard of the Canadian Club, in the 4-11, and Jack Bennett and Cyril Clark, also of the R. C. Y. C., in the 4-9, defeated the two Rochester teams, Gill Barber and F. Loysen in the Silver Slipper and Phil and Sherman Farnham in the Flicher. The times were: Bennett and Clark, 4h. 43m. 46s.; Hynes and Leonard, 4h. 45m. 3s.; Farnham's 4h. 49m. 40s.; Barber and Loysen, 4h. 55m. 3s.

RUTH SCORES 100 RUNS

NEW YORK (AP)—Babe Ruth is the first major league player to score 100 runs this season. The Yankee slugger scored twice against the St. Louis Browns July 18 to bring his season's total to an even 100.

Senators Unable to Lessen Margin

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	29	.678
Washington	56	31	.644
New York	51	36	.586
Cleveland	44	44	.500
Detroit	42	49	.462
Chicago	32	53	.376
St. Louis	33	55	.375
Boston	32	55	.368

RESULTS JULY 18

Detroit 7, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 15, Chicago 1.
Washington 8, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 14, New York 6.

The Philadelphia Athletics kept their lead over the Washington Senators July 18 by trouncing the Chicago White Sox, 15 to 1, as the Senators evened the series with Cleveland by a score of 8 to 6. The race between St. Louis and Boston for seventh place continues to be quite an affair, with first one and then the other occupying last place. As a result of games played July 18 the Red Sox dropped back to last place after holding seventh place just one full day.

That game between the Athletics and White Sox might have been enjoyable to Philadelphia fans, but the game happened to be played in Chicago. The bulk of the runs were made in the third and fourth innings when the A's scored five and then six to lead, 11 to 0. There were four home runs in the game and all on the Philadelphia side of the score sheet, Jimmy Foxx hitting two, and Cochrane and Boley one each. While the Athletics were pounding the deliveries of three Chicago pitchers, Earnshaw worked smoothly for the winners and only seven White Sox hits were recorded, one for one extra base.

Two runs in the eighth inning won the game for Washington in Cleveland and gave the second-place team an even break in the four games played. Neither of the starting pitchers was able to last out the game. The Senators hit the harder, but the Indians most, Cleveland making 15 hits to 10 for Washington, but five of the latters' were extra base hits and Cleveland had only one extra base hit. This was the only game in the major leagues without a home run.

After losing seven straight games St. Louis was about due to win a game soon and July 18 proved the time, St. Louis the place, and the Yankees the victims, by a score of 14 to 6. The Browns actually went on a rampage with 18 hits and one or more runs in every inning except the eighth; and the ninth, of course, when they did not bat. Sam Gray pitched the whole nine innings for the Browns and was hit hard and often, but his team mates kept him comfortably in the lead with their hitting. There were four home runs divided, Melillo and Goslin hitting them for the home team, and Ruth and Gehrig batting out their thirty-third and twenty-fifth, respectively, for the Yankees.

A triple play and a batting rally of six runs enabled the Detroit Tigers to defeat the Boston Red Sox in Detroit by a score of 7 to 6. With Boston leading, 4 to 1, the Tigers scored six runs in the fourth, during which Koenig hit a home run with two on base. It was this same Koenig who leaped high in the air to spear a Boston line drive and start a triple play that caught men off first and second in the eighth inning and possibly saved the game. McManus of Detroit and Webb of Boston also hit homers. The scores

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	5	6	0	2	0	2	0	15	15	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries — Earnshaw and Cochrane, Schang; Braxton, Henry, Walsh and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and McGowan. Time—1h. 56m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	10	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	6	15	3

Batteries—Liska, Brown and Spencer; Harder, Jablonowski and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 17m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	x	14	18	0
New York	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	6	13	4

Batteries—Gray and Ferrell; Sherid, Johnson, Gomez, Hollawoy and Dickey. Losing pitcher — Sherid. Umpires — Dinneen, Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—2h. 7m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	x	7	11	1
Boston	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	11	0

Batteries—Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth; Gaston and Berry. Winning pitcher—Sorrel. Umpires—Geisel, Campbell and Connolly. Time—2h. 5m.

CHICAGO NEARER TO FIRST PLACE

Wins Second Straight From Brooklyn—Pirates Take Fifth Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	49	33	.598
Chicago	50	36	.581
New York	45	38	.542
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	40	44	.476
Boston	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	38	44	.463
Philadelphia	28	51	.354

RESULTS JULY 18

Pittsburgh 12, Boston 4.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
New York 8, St. Louis 7.
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 6.

Brooklyn might win the National League pennant this year but it is unable to win the present series with the Chicago Cubs, second-place team and National League champions. The Cubs have won three of the five games now. At present, as a result of besting the Robins in this series, the Cubs are only one full game and a percentage fraction from the lead. One change did occur in the league standing and that was when the Pittsburgh Pirates took fifth place and the Boston Braves dropped down to sixth.

An epidemic of home runs featured both the National and American League games of July 18. A total of 24 occurred and the older circuit led with 13. The previous day saw base hits spatter over the National fields like rain and although they were not in quite such an abundance July 18, they were of greater distance.

The pitching of Fred Blake proved too great a problem for the Brooklyn batters and over the nine innings the best they could total was one double, one home run and three singles for two runs, the Cubs winning by a score of 6 to 2. The winners gathered 13 hits against three Brooklyn pitchers with Hack Wilson leading the attack with his twenty-fifth home run, a double and a single. The other home runs were made by English and Beck for Chicago and Del Bissonette for Brooklyn.

New York scored its second victory against the St. Louis Cardinals but only by a mere margin of one run. Hallahan held New York to three runs until the ninth inning and then lost his control, giving way to Burleigh Grimes who proved no better. The Giants got 12 hits, nine against Hallahan in eight and one-third innings and three against Grimes. Frankie Frisch hit two home runs for the Cardinals and Lindstrom contributed one to the Giants' cause.

After losing the first game of a double-header to Boston July 16, the Pirates have won three straight games including the one July 18, by a score of 12 to 4, and that winning streak lifted them over the Braves in the standing to fifth place. The result of this latest game again came from Boston hits going to waste and costly misplays. The Pirates have been in a hitting mood since invading Boston anyway and the local pitching has fared poorly. The Pirates made 16 hits, five of them for extra bases. Comorosky led the visiting attack with four hits—two doubles, a home run and a single—and he batted in four runs. Grantham also hit a home run for Pittsburgh. Welsh was the only Boston batter to get more than one hit and he made three in three times up, one for two bases.

Cincinnati continued its winning streak and defeated the Philadelphia club, 13 to 6, in Philadelphia. Going into the eighth inning the two were tied, 6 to 6, but the Reds rallied to the extent of five runs and added two more in the ninth for good measure. Home runs were in evidence in this contest too, for the Reds made three and the Phillies one. Meusel, Heilmann and Stripp hit them for the Reds and Klein hit his twenty-seventh of the season for the Phillies. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	6	13	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Blake and Hartnett; Elliott, R. Moss, Thurston and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Makerkurth. Time—1h. 40m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	12	0
St. Louis	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	10	0

Batteries—Donohue, Heving and Hogan; Hallahan, Grimes and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Heving. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Pfirman, Scott and Quigley. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	—	12	16	3
Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	4	9	2

Batteries—Spencer and Hemsley; Seibold, Frankhouse, Cunningham and Cronin, Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Rigler, Jorda and McGrew.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	2	—	13	16	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—	6	9	3

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor for Rate 6c cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

GERMANY—3 or 4 rooms to let furnished or partly furnished, also as offices. KROLL, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Leibniz Str. 55. Tel. Bismarck 3902.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME TRAINING for retarded boys, 4 to 10 years; individual care; state license. MRS. IDA A. HATHORN, Roscoe, Calif.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, California.

DOGS FOR SALE

GOLD streaked great Danes for sale, male and female, littered August 20, 1929, both prize winners; RM 300 each. A. GRAFIN RACZYNSKA, Obrzycko, pow. Szamotulski, Poland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty, music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS BIERLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

ABOVE THE CLOUDS

A SWISS lodge and cabins on beautiful Lookout Mountain for rest and recreation; write for booklet. ALPINE LODGE, River Park, Ala.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—For sale, beautiful new home, well built; beautiful garden and patio; 10 rooms; furnished or unfurnished. MRS. T. E. DAHLBERG, 916 Whittier Drive. CR. 7982.

COUNTRY ESTATE
IN BEAUTIFUL BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments
No encumbrance
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
9469 Wilshire Boulevard. OX 6177
Beverly Hills, California

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 8884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—New home completely furnished, 10 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, beautiful patio and garden. OWNER, 916 Whittier Drive. CR. 7982.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 6178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5361.

THE TREASURE CHEST
Antiques, Gifts and Library
"The Home of Enchanted Memories"
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, experienced driver, would take party on tour, month of August; go anywhere starting from any point in New York State; Buick 5-passenger sedan; rate $10 daily and expenses. A. R. STONE, Glens Falls, New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD

NORTH CHATHAM, MASS.—Completely furnished 7-room cottage with bath, 2-car garage, with large furnished room above, secluded yet easily accessible to Chatham Center; private beach; ideal for person who wishes to study or for family with small children; for rent until late fall. F. M. NOLDEN.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—4 rooms, running water, electricity, screened in piazza; near ocean. L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Artistic furnished cottage; ocean view; pines; ¾ mile from beach. Tel. STADTMILLER, Jamaica 1851-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL place in the Blue Ridge Mountains; open year round; $18 up per week. LOCUST DALE INN, Afton, Va.

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.—A quiet farm home for your vacation rest; electricity and bath, and good country food; write for particulars. MRS. WILLOUGHBY.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2507

LOUISE U. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

When in Boston—

STOP AT

The Myles Standish

30 BAY STATE ROAD

Conveniently located in Boston's finest residential section.
A short, delightful walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.

In our **English Room** you are assured of the best food the market affords.

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Suites for permanent and transient guests.

R. A. Nordblom, Mgr. Dir. Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 8078.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET

1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated. Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BOSTON—Well furnished apartment near Christian Science church; widower desires to share with small family; reasonable to right party; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Commonwealth 6161 after 6 p. m.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON—If you are looking for a furnished apartment for short or long period, we have the right one for you. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon Street. Tel. Asp. 9138.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Apartment 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Tel. Haymarket 0975, or E-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Apartment 3 rooms, bath, steam heated, all modern improvements; references. Tel. Braintree 0734.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Six large, bright outside rooms, 2d floor, porch, 2 fireplaces; good neighbors; rent $75. 45 Kent St., near Harvard. Tel. Beacon 0147.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 3-room kitchenette apartment in a detached house, Frigidaire; garage if needed. Telephone Beacon 4928.

CLEARWAY STREET
offers
Modern Apartments
in select neighborhood 15 minutes from Park Street, Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
Tel. KENmore 0482

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dana Hall—First floor, 2-family, 6 rooms, glass sleeping porch, all modern, garage; attractive and convenient locality; available Sept. 1. University 4529-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable rooms for one or two women in modern apartment; quiet section; near Harvard Sq.; privileges. C-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, dinette, fireplace; price $65 includes gas and electricity; references. Tel. evenings, University 6992-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Near Harvard—To let, furnished, 1-room apartment for 2 or 3 months, Frigidaire; rent reasonable. Telephone Janitor, University 2731-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 147 Winthrop Road—Sunny 7-room apartment, bath, rear porch. Tel. Regent 8744.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublease Fifth Ave. apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 8 closets, $400 month. Call Sacramento 7130.

The Regent

BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME
R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
1401 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

A CHARMING APARTMENT BUILDING for those who discriminate in their selection of an abode. Here one may be assured of the very best that can be obtained through the never-failing efforts of the management.

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort, and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-Hour Elevator Service
Inspection is cordially requested by applying to
REGent 1276
REGent 3080

THE ABBOTSFORD

R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EXPERIENCED attendant-companion desires 1 lady; cool bungalow, garden, every comfort. 114 Bogert St., West Englewood, New Jersey.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BRAINTREE, MASS.
TWO OFFICES, STEAM HEATED
TELEPHONE BRAINTREE 0734

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.

Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-6749 or write P. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home, in White Mountains, Franconia, N. H. MISS ADAMS, Franconia, N. H.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

ABOUT 40 acres of splendid timber and farm land facing two roads; old 12-room farmhouse, electricity, water, gas, beautiful pine grove; mile to bathing beach; remarkable possibilities to develop summer estate, farm or subdivision; on Rochester Road half mile to railroad station in beautiful Marion, Mass. P. O. Box 107, Humarock, Mass.

An Acre to Build a Log Cabin For Your Summer Camp $650

Camp Sunny-Brook
IN HAPPY VALLEY
20 East 41st Street, New York City

FOR SALE, ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Furnished or unfurnished, white clapboard bungalow, 5 large rooms and bath, enclosed front porch, screened sleeping porch, 6 citrus trees, 5 with heavy crop, good landscaping; 2-car garage; entire property in excellent repair; sale due to change of residence. Apply to owner direct, MRS. D. E. LOCHMAN, 4041 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HERBERT F. NELSON
Real Estate and Mortgages
50 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Hubbard 5174
109 North Main Street, Sharon, Mass.
Sharon 301

REST HOMES

MISS THOMAS will accommodate a few guests desiring rest and care. 37 Winthrop Street, Roxbury, Mass. Garrison 2846.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive single and double rooms; homelike atmosphere; quiet and refined surroundings; excellent table; meals optional. Phone Commonwealth 8730.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., has some desirable, cool rooms with kitchen privileges for permanent and transient guests; the club is under new management and is being completely renovated.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Well furnished rooms, double and single, $3 to $12; basement rooms, $2 and $2.50; electric lights and bath. Tel. Commonwealth 3641.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms; near church; transient or permanent guests. (PENDEXTER). Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue—Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unfurnished large front room with fireplace in private home of refinement; quiet, yet near car line; next to bath; will furnish if desired. Regent 4764.

N. Y. C., 411 West End Ave. (80th and Drive)—Cheerful, airy, well furnished rooms; refined atmosphere; running water. STECKER, 9-E.

N. Y. C., 46 W. 96th St.—Well furnished living room with alcove bedroom; suitable 2-3; reasonable. Riverside 7938. BLAKE.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 137th (62-A)—Comfortable single, running water; good location; every convenience; subway; drive; $7.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 347 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT high school graduate desires position taking care children or lady's companion. E-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY with Cadillac limousine will take ladies or elderly couples to drive, or will drive your car; reasonable rates; competent, careful chauffeur; any trip you desire. BRADLEY, Malden 0584 (Mass.).

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement would like work of any kind at once; education technical. C-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORE SPACE

BOSTON, MASS.—Millinery space to let in dress store; reasonable rent. 272 Huntington Avenue.

SUMMER BOARD

AT Shadyknoll, Fairhaven, N. J.—Spend well rounded vacation on country estate near Asbury; all activities; booklet. Redbank 283.

JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine Hadcock Associates—Country and seashore; tents and cabins for two or three; tennis, bathing, fish, fresh vegetables. Folder.

LAURA PINES—High ground; excellent table; booklet. DREYER-CAEL Place, Marlboro, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

QUIET place in Conn. for several guests; convenient commutation; games, boating, swimming. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent home cooking, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; $16 per week. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

KENNEBUNK BEACH, MAINE—Attractive modern furnished cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, screened piazza; garage; near golf and bathing. MRS. MARION W. PERKINS, Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE—Furnished home for summer; large cool rooms; in the village; reasonable rental; all improvements. Address P. O. Box 534, Kennebunkport, Maine.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—For August, small cottage, woodsey setting, pretty garden; ideal for rest and seclusion or young children; convenient to stores and station; $100. Tel. Wellesley 1275-M.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Apartment; extra large combination living and bedroom, enclosed sun porch, kitchen and bath; ideal for lady desiring comfortable quarters in refined surroundings; rent $50; garage if desired; references exchanged. 710 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Kenmore 3744.

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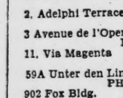

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Furniture, also Suites. Large selection, low prices, easy payments.
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Quiet Rooms Attractively Furnished
Equipped With Every Comfort.

EILERS *SHOE STORE*
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Confectionery
E. SCHEU
Wilmersdorf, Holsteinische Str. 14
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Clemen Schokolade

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Tel. B 4 Bavaria 1586

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Tel. A 5 Merkur 5725
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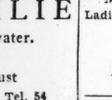

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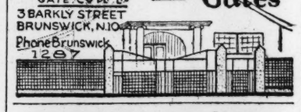

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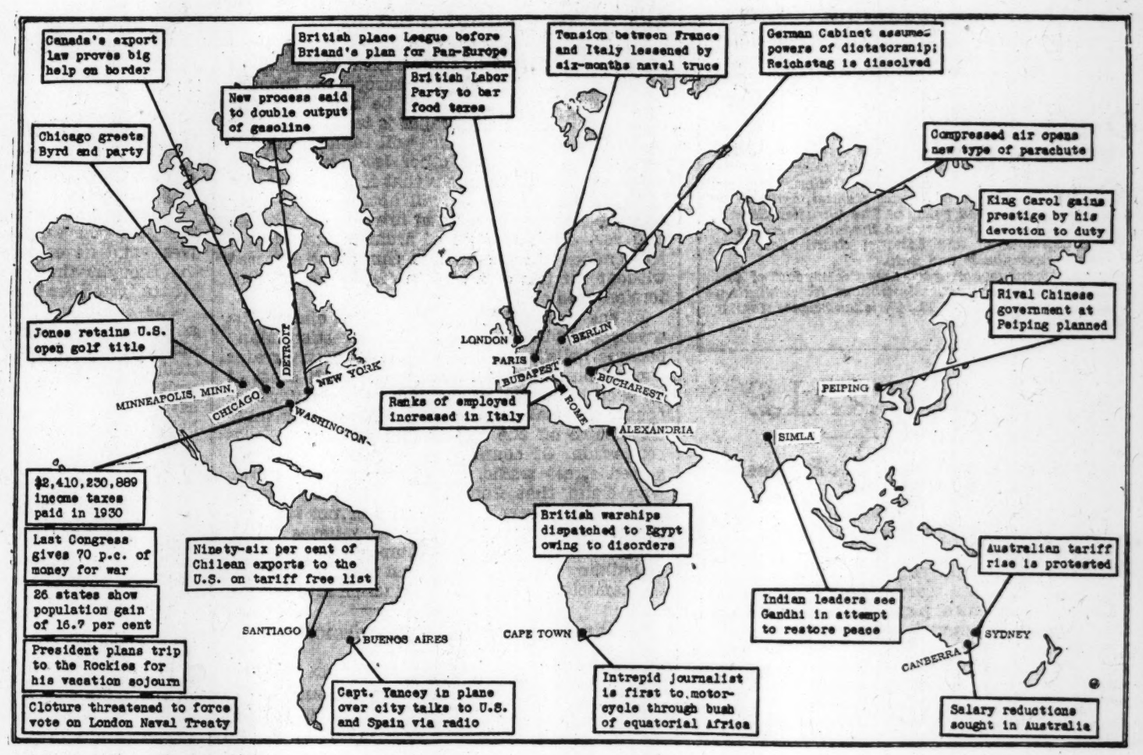
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada's export law proves big help on border
British place League before Briand's plan for Pan-Europe
Tension between France and Italy lessened by six-months naval truce
German Cabinet assumes powers of dictatorship; Reichstag is dissolved
New process said to double output of gasoline
British Labor Party to bar food taxes
Chicago greets Byrd end party
Compressed air opens new type of parachute
King Carol gains prestige by his devotion to duty
Rival Chinese government at Peiping planned
Jones retains U.S. open golf title
DETROIT
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BUDAPEST
BUCHAREST
ROME
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
Ranks of employed increased in Italy
PEIPING
ALEXANDRIA
SIMLA
$2,410,230,889 income taxes paid in 1930
Last Congress gives 70 p.c. of money for war
British warships dispatched to Egypt owing to disorders
Australian tariff rise is protested
Ninety-six per cent of Chilean exports to the U.S. on tariff free list
26 states show population gain of 16.7 per cent
Indian leaders see Gandhi in attempt to restore peace
President plans trip to the Rockies for his vacation sojourn
SANTIAGO
BUENOS AIRES
CAPE TOWN
CANBERRA
SYDNEY
Cloture threatened to force vote on London Naval Treaty
Capt. Yancey in plane over city talks to U.S. and Spain via radio
Intrepid journalist is first to motor-cycle through bush of equatorial Africa
Salary reductions sought in Australia

One Minute Biographies.

Who: GUSTAVUS VASA.

Where: Sweden.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous: A King of Sweden who secured the release of his native land from subjection to the Danish yoke. The family had been conspicuous in the life of the time, and in the natural course of events their son was sent to be educated at the University of Upsala. Sweden was divided into two political factions, during this period when both Sweden and Norway were ruled by Denmark; there was the Danish party which was headed by the Archbishop of Upsala and the Swedish party which strove to bring about independence from the foreign rule. His sentiments long having been violently anti-Danish, this mental attitude was accentuated in Gustavus by an experience which he had when sent as hostage to King Christian. Though the safety of the hostages had been previously assured, the Danish king treacherously held Gustavus prisoner for a year in an alien land.

In the end he made his escape to Lubeck and so to the shelter of one of the few Swedish fortresses which had not yet capitulated to Denmark. As a fugitive from justice, Gustavus knew privation and hardships, working for a time as a common laborer in the mines of Dalecarlia. Then on Nov. 4, 1520, took place the coronation of King Christian II at Stockholm, at which ceremony certain leaders of the Swedish party had been especially invited to be present. As a climax to the proceedings occurred a hideous massacre in which perished the father of Gustavus. And at the same time a price was placed upon the head of the young patriot himself. Thus instigated to sudden action, Gustavus gathered about him a company of sturdy Swedish dalesmen who succeeded in ridding the country of the Danes. In the summer of 1521, Upsala was seized from the invaders and Gustavus was named administrator of the kingdom. In about two years' time he was elected king by the Diet of Strengnas.

Thus much achieved, it soon became evident that the most difficult of Gustavus's labors were still before him. For order had to be restored in the kingdom, the royal authority reasserted. On the one hand were the still threatening Danes, upon the other the Swedish peasantry who were inclined to encroach upon the royal prerogative. The young King of only 27 found few helpers, having to rule his realm practically single-handed. For 37 years he stood his ground, though sometimes almost overwhelmed by sheer physical weariness; and thus Gustavus made possible the independent development of Sweden. He had openly professed his allegiance to the Protestant faith and had, indeed, been crowned by the Protestant Bishop of Upsala. A little later the Lutheran religion was formally established in the land. It is thought that Gustavus was not a learned man, but he did possess such invaluable qualities as patience, a clear understanding, an excellent memory and an indefatigable capacity for taking pains.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: These people who fuss about postage stamps not sticking never tried to salvage one from some mail order concern's return envelope.

Buffalo Courier-Express: In Utopia, as every President of the United States knows, there is no Senate.

Arkansas Gazette: What about a steel shaft as an appropriate monument to Bobby Jones?

A Quotation for Today

YOU were made for enjoyment, and the world was filled with things which you will enjoy, unless you are too proud to be pleased by them or too grasping to care for what you cannot turn to other account than mere delight.—JOHN RUSKIN.

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Although for many years I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I have never before written to the Mail Bag. I think that the Mail Bag is one of the most useful departments of the Monitor, and I believe that all its readers will agree with me.

As nearly all the letters contain something about the writers' hobbies, I shall follow suit about mine. Everyone seems to have a hobby. Some play golf, others collect stamps and others have more unique ways of spending their spare time. My hobby is making scrapbooks. I seem to have inherited it, because my grandmother has made scrapbooks all her life. One of hers which is based on history is particularly interesting because it contains newspaper articles which were cut out long before the Civil War. I have scrapbooks of history, things to do, things to make, scenic wonders of the United States, articles which will help me to improve myself, and one which is just odds and ends. Of course, I have one in which I place all my high school memories. I love to cut out pictures and paste them in; but, when there are dishes to wash and beds to make, one can't always play.

I have always been interested in the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, especially China, Japan and Hawaii. Maybe it is that these countries have been a great factor toward the growth of trade of the cities on the Pacific Coast. I hope there are some Mail Bag readers in these countries who may care to correspond with me. I am 15, and this fall I will be in the second year of Jefferson High School. I like school, and I like to study. History is my favorite study, and swimming is my favorite sport.

Oregon is a very fortunate State. It has ideal weather, deep forests, rushing streams, snow-capped mountains and fertile valleys. Mt. Hood and Crater Lake are the best known scenic wonders, but there are many more. No one can fully appreciate Oregon except by visiting it in person.

As a final plea, isn't there some girl in China, Japan or Hawaii who would care to write to me? Velma H.

Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag in a long time, but I thought perhaps some readers would be interested in seeing a letter from Shreveport, as one of the most popular radio stations in the South, KWKH, is located here. But the main purpose this time in writing to the Mail Bag is that a boy friend and myself are collecting stamps and are very interested. We would like to trade with boys all over the world. Those wishing to do so may write to me and I will give some names and addresses to my friend. We would prefer boys from foreign countries but will gladly trade with American stamp collectors.

Also if any would like to know anything about Shreveport, and Louisiana, I will be glad to correspond with them. Hoping to hear from some stamp collectors soon.

Ralph W.

Irvington, Alabama

Dear Editor:

We have long received the Monitor, but this is my first exploit into the "Adventure of Friendship" column.

We live near Mobile Bay, whose coast is surrounded with places of unending interest. Excavations were made a few years ago and Indian relics of all kinds were found. Huge piles of oyster shells are dotted here and there along the coast and no one knows from whence they came—probably the Indians put them there also.

I am interested in all sports, especially basketball, tennis, and swimming. I will readily answer any letters. I am 14 and in second year of high school and should like to correspond with girls anywhere.

Bettie B.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:

For nearly a year I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor, and I have never read a paper which I enjoyed more.

We live on a medium-sized dairy farm. We all ride horseback a great deal, as there is a riding club across the road from our home. I am a Girl Scout, first class. We have a wonderful camp about 20 miles from here, with a lovely swimming pool, which has, at the deep end, 14 feet of water.

I should like to hear from some of the Mail Bag readers. Elizabeth S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Rosamond C. (12), Amarillo, Tex.—Studying piano.

Betty T. (13), Toronto, Canada—Belongs to Girl Guides.

Donna G. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Virginia G. (14), West Natick, Mass.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in music and writing stories.

Laurena G. (14), Riverside, Calif.

Jocelyn W. (14), Toronto, Calif.—Especially from girls of the British Empire.

Boys

John D. (13), Vicksburg, Mich.—Collecting postcards.

Frederick L., Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.

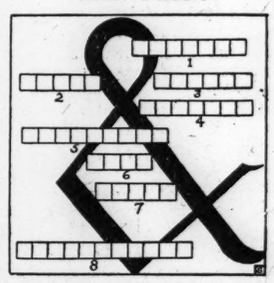
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

'And' Puzzle



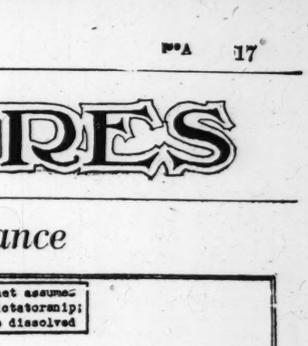
The spaces are to be filled with words ending in "and." Definitions are as follows: (1) To dictate, (2) Gorgeous, (3) To summon, (4) To disperse, (5) To oppose, (6) Small stick, (7) Suave, (8) Contrary order.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Ice Puzzle:

Nice, Trice, Prejudice, Edifice, Precipice, Entice, Device, Sacrifice.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Young Samaritan

Birmingham, Ala.

A MOTORCAR coming down Shades Mountain, near here, went into the mud, sinking axle deep.

Mr. C——, the only occupant of the car, hailed the first car that passed, and asked the driver to send back a wrecker. Having received a promise that the matter would be attended to, Mr C—— waited patiently.

After a long time another car drove up beside him, and Mr. C—— made the same request.

"Looks like you are in it, buddy," answered the young fellow who was driving the car. And he laughed and drove away. With the laugh the stranded motorist's last hope seemed to vanish.

Five minutes later the young man was back again. He drove his car directly in front of the other one, explaining the while, "I had to drive half a mile before I could get a chain, and then had to beg it of one of the hands working the road."

In a trice the young fellow was down in the mud tying the chain to the bumper of the disabled car. He was carefully groomed and dressed in the latest style, but now his trousers up to the knee were smeared with mud.

When he started to climb out, Mr. C—— was stopped, his helper calling out, "No use to get out, buddy. I'm already fixed for the cleaning shop, and the job's about done now."

Once the chain was locked, the two cars moved safely to terra firma. Then the chain was taken off and the young fellow threw it into his car. As he drove off he shouted, "So long!"

The number of the rescuing car was taken, Mr. C—— finding out later that the young Samaritan who gave up so much of his time for a stranger was a show-card writer in Birmingham.

"This experience," says the recipient of the kindness, "has given me an unshakable belief in the basic goodness of mankind."

A Word a Day

Hiatus

We took this word in spelling and sense directly from the Latin *hiatus*, meaning "a gap"; without doubt, an extension of *hiare*, "to gape, yawn."

Its principal use today is to designate a space where something is wanting, a break.

Hi-a'-tus is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *late*, *u* as in *circus*.

"He deplored the hiatus during which he had no news of their progress."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

What He Learned

Young man desires work of any kind. High-school graduate and 12 years college. Can drive any make car or truck.—Quoted in *Boston Transcript*.

Individual Style

"I have a remarkable story," began the traveling man.

"Spill it," said the waiter.

"Cut it," said the editor.

"Be brief," said the lawyer.

"Just a moment," said the photographer.

"What of it?" said the cynic.

"End of the line," said the conductor.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Replies to Briand's Proposal

IN ITS original form Aristide Briand's plan for European federation was open to serious objection, even though commentators on the plan refrained from magnifying these objections until the subject assumed more concrete form. On the one hand, it seemed plain that the federation might easily be converted into a group of economic allies waging a war of tariff reprisals against the United States, and even shutting out the rest of the world, including the British Dominions. In this sense, the plan was antagonistic to the universal purposes of the League of Nations. On the other hand, it was seen that the plan might have been converted into a pro-French instrument designed to perpetuate the status quo in Europe. These were the two great objections.

Now, the formal replies sent by other European nations to the Quai d'Orsay have insisted that these two objections must be met and removed, and if the suggestions of Great Britain, Germany, and to some extent Italy, are drafted into the original plan as safeguarding clauses, the entire proposal will seem much more acceptable to the whole world.

The British reply, which had been awaited not without apprehension, makes more constructive recommendations than most of the other notes. In some quarters, quite erroneously, this willingness to suggest improvements has been interpreted as disapproval. With M. Briand's ideal of closer economic coöperation the British Government is in complete accord, but it wishes that the organization which is set up should be part of the existing League of Nations framework, rather than a separate organism, as M. Briand had proposed. By organizing under the League, the British note suggests, it will be possible to avoid the charge that a united Europe is directed against any other nation or group of nations on the Continent or elsewhere. Most supporters of the Briand union plan agree with this advice heartily.

The British suggestion, impelled by the new orientation of forces whereby British Dominions draw the United Kingdom nearer to the United States of America, brings the Briand proposals several stages nearer practicality. Downing Street, contrary to morose predictions, has proved itself a friend to European union. If the British note lacks some of the eulogy for the Briand plan which marked some of the replies, it is by the same token even more valuable.

Indeed, most of the suggestions received at the Quai d'Orsay fit themselves together into an interesting and helpful framework of advice. From Germany and Italy, for instance, comes the hint that the European federation must not merely be an instrument to preserve the present territorial settlement on the Continent.

Germany's reply, like the Italian reply, lays some stress on the necessity for a revision of the treaties. It pronounces against any stereotyping of the status quo. It calls for readjustments in the light of experience, and it affirms that a united Europe can only be built on a foundation of justice. Moreover, various questions, such as disarmament, equality of treatment—presumably despite certain disabilities imposed at Versailles—minority grievances, and so forth, are definitely raised. They are raised not in a provocative manner, but as an essential part of the discussion as to how suitable arrangements in Europe can be effected without recourse to the old methods of war, and how justice can be made compatible with peace.

There is more force in the contention of Germany and Italy that no European country, whatever its political character, should be excluded from conversations on the federal scheme. Much as the other European countries may dislike Soviet policies, they cannot ignore Russia or make a European federation without inviting that country to participate, unless they would lend color to the accusation that they are combining against her. In a lesser degree this consideration applies to Turkey. In short, there cannot be a partial European federation without emphasizing European division. Again, care must be taken lest European organization becomes a rival of the universal League of Nations, and diminishes its authority.

These points, which are well taken, should be the subject of careful thought. But whatever decision is eventually arrived at, the questionnaire and its replies have been a valuable contribution to the political and economic education of Europe. They have helped to clarify opinion and show each separate state where it stands in relation to the whole. It is almost impossible that something valuable should fail to emerge from this profound searching of the conscience of Europe.

The Skyscraper in Europe?

BUILDERS, engineers, steel merchants and other Europeans are signifying an unusual interest in the American skyscraper, and from many accounts it would appear that this type of structure may be transplanted to the older countries. George E. J. Pistor, a director of the American Institute of Steel Construction and a builder of many of New York's skyscrapers, addressed yesterday a rather notable audience in London in the lecture hall of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers on the art and the economics of the skyscraper. And now he is scheduled to speak before similar audiences in Holland, Germany, France and Belgium.

To those Americans who have found their greatest enjoyment in the classical examples of architecture in their tours of Europe, the thought of the skyscraper there may be startling. It is patent that if the skyscraper is to be permitted in Europe, plain economics will rapidly make it spread and crowd out other less remunerative buildings. It is also obvious that if the skyscraper is to be constructed, it will abandon the older and the classical forms and introduce a modern and very different type of architecture. Such a tremendous change as this cannot be effected without the loss of a certain distinction heretofore enjoyed by European cities.

In the United States some critics charge the skyscraper with causing traffic congestion. Many persons believe, however, there is even greater congestion in London and Paris, which boast of no such buildings. Proponents of the skyscraper counter by claiming that the tall building takes the people off the streets and actually relieves congestion. Of course, ancient Rome had congested street traffic, and there are authorities who claim that Pompeii had one-way streets and traffic officers. But whether or not the skyscraper actually aggravates or relieves traffic congestion, the economic arguments for this type of building are convincing and may be sufficient of themselves to win its introduction into Europe.

Choosing Power Commissioners

THOUGH Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin has had the United States War Department declare him "not available" for appointment to head the reorganized Federal Power Commission, and though President Hoover intends to send no further appointments to the Senate until the London Naval Treaty has been acted upon—in fact, possibly not until the next congressional session—yet it is safe to forecast that the commission will continue to be very much in the public eye.

President Hoover has a delicate task, and one of far-reaching effect, in choosing the personnel of this board. The law which revised the personnel of the commission provides for the appointment of five full-time commissioners, each serving for $10,000 a year, in place of the three members of the President's Cabinet, who, at present serving ex-officio, are not able to give adequate attention to this highly important task.

The commission is practically the only federal agency which now has any authority over electric power companies. This authority is narrow and circumscribed, and reaches only a minor fraction of the total power produced in the country; but proposals are pending in Congress to give the commission regulatory power over all interstate power companies, both as to rates and the issuance of securities, somewhat as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railways.

During much of the recent agitation over public utility matters, the power commission held the center of the stage. When it is considered that the whole question of federal regulation of interstate power lines is involved, the concern of certain senators who are reported ready to challenge any appointment they consider too conservative is understandable.

Another respect in which the individual views of the appointees to this commission become matters of public interest is the fact that this commission will administer the Federal Water Power Act, under which decisions must be made in many localities as to whether hydroelectric power shall be produced and sold by private enterprise or by states and municipalities.

Mr. Hoover once declared himself opposed to Government operation of power plants, "except as an unavoidable by-product of some other major public purpose." But Congress in the Water Power Act has directed that the commission "shall give preference to applications by states and municipalities," provided their plans are equally well formulated. Now the question arises: To what extent, if any, is the Chief Executive justified in making appointments which are likely to turn the administration of the act in the direction of his policies rather than those of the legislative branch of government on this issue of private versus municipal operation?

The commission also supervises allocation of leases for power projects which utilize the waters of government lands or are on navigable streams. It checks the engineering features, examines accounts and keeps records to determine fair value when the Government may recapture the sites under the terms of the customary fifty-year lease. So far, plants operating under the commission's license comprise only about 6.3 per cent of the total capacity in public service, but if pending proposals go into effect its powers will be tremendously increased and its scope of operations vastly enlarged.

For these reasons the make-up of the new commission is one of the most important problems before the President.

Has a Majority Any Rights?

IT IS apparent that a majority of comfortably more than two-thirds of the United States Senate is ready to vote for the ratification of the London Naval Treaty when its opponents give them a chance. But a violent barrage of oratory stands in the way. According to the estimates of the Department of State, the treaty has been before the Senate for eighty-six days, and has been actually in debate for forty-nine hours up to last Friday. Yet its foes still think themselves balked of full self-expression.

The mere suggestion that all has been said that can be said rouses them to paroxysms of protest. "I know no other way to fight, when I am fighting for my country, than to die," cries Hiram Johnson. "I make no agreement. I stand upon my rights. I will go on the best I can, and when God no longer permits me to stand upon my feet or express myself upon this treaty I will take my medicine as I have been accustomed to do always in the past whenever any occasion should arise."

An heroic spectacle, indeed! But what of the sixty or more senators who believe their country's interests best served by ratifying the treaty, but who are debarred from action by the determination of the obstructionists to perish rather than shut up? Have they no rights? Must they take all the medicine? Is patriotism a monopoly of a minority? Legitimate debate is essential to a republican form of law-making, but a system which enables a small minority to rule is not republican, but anarchic.

Happily, the Senate rules now provide a method for terminating so intolerable a deadlock. The nation will be glad to see the cloture rule applied if necessary.

"There Is Neither East Nor West"

ONE by one our treasured traditions are being taken from us, are being transformed, blotted out by the utilitarian. It is well that the poet who sang, "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," added the thought that under certain circumstances "there is neither East nor West."

The East has always been a land of mystery, and many a novelist has utilized this part of the globe as one of the chief tools of his stock-in-trade. Who has not read of a deeply veiled figure walking along the dark and narrow streets of, say, Cairo or Constantinople, all that was visible being two flashing eyes! Gone alas, to a large measure, is the veiled figure, and what do we get instead? Western short skirts, a hat that strikes a note of incongruity and an unveiled face in which the eyes seem no longer to flash. Then logically, of course, the purdah has also gone, that wall which aforetime secluded the veiled woman being no longer necessary with the disappearance of the veil.

Then again the fez in many parts of the East is as rare as the dodo, and its place is being quite generally taken by the derby, or is it darby? This unpretty headpiece is generally several sizes too large, and is apparently balanced on the ears. In the same way the romantically flowing robes of the male easterner are being discarded for unromantic and baggy-kneed pants.

Even the animals are being affected by this distressing wave of westernization. The camel, with his supercilious snout and contemptuous stare will soon cease to "pad" silently across the sands of the desert, his place being taken by the more noisy automobile and tractor.

These blows at the picturesque are coming thick and fast, the latest being struck by the King of Siam's estimable desire for progress. No longer shall we be able to visualize an Asiatic queen reclining on multicolored cushions, while she is kept cool by the slow-swaying to and fro of the air-disturbing punkah, the punkah-wallahs being "swarthy Ethiopians," to use a term much loved of the lady novelist. Its place has been taken, horrible to relate, by a commonplace, up-to-date American refrigerating plant. One shudders at the picture, almost devastating in its desecration of the traditions of the East. That it will, of course, be much more efficacious does not enter into the picture.

And so, in view of all these more or less tragic happenings, it will be well to prepare oneself to withstand the shock of reading in the paper one of these mornings that the Dalai Lama of Tibet has been seen in the streets of Lhasa attired in a tall hat, spats and a monocle. Truly "there is neither East nor West."

When Will Talkies Grow Up?

GREAT surprise can scarcely be felt at the cries of disappointment with which the most recent talkies have been greeted by some of the shrewdest judges of films in England. There can, indeed, be no doubt that the talkie has of late gone down in the estimation of not a few devoted film goers. It is nevertheless astonishing that the question should be seriously propounded in the English press whether talkies will not in the near future beat an ignominious retreat before a triumphant return to popular favor of the silent film. The chief reason advanced by English critics for the present coolness toward the talkie is that so far very few talkie producers have been able to appreciate the new possibilities that speech has bestowed on the art of the cinema.

There is, it is urged not without justice, on the whole so little originality in the dialogue and the plot of most talkies that it is not infrequently extremely difficult to distinguish one from another. Nor do the critics in England see signs of any effort on the part of the talkie producer to discover those new forms that would convert the cinema into a center of artistic expression as distinct from the theater as it is from a picture gallery or a concert hall.

If dissatisfaction results in a more alert attitude of the film industry, not only toward the technical side of sound production but also toward the intellectual content and the dramatic emphasis of the talkie, the prediction, made in all seriousness by an English publicist, that the Shakespeare of the future will be found on an Atlantic liner bound for Hollywood, may well come true.

The present seeming inability of the talkie to strike out on a line of its own, in place of continued dependence on the somewhat outworn tricks of the music hall and revue stage, account mostly for its presumably brief period of unpopularity in England and elsewhere. The silent film, too, had to pass through a similar stage of unimaginative and insincere handling. It recovered somewhat, only to find itself superseded by the talkie. Now, though occasionally silence may still charm his admiration, the film goer has been too powerfully wooed by the marvels of sound to renounce the talkie in favor of his old love. To regain his full favor, however, the talkie will have to appeal in future as much to his intelligence as to his imagination.

Editorial Notes

The lengthy designations of the Prince of Wales and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations recently published have called attention to Vierwaldstatterseesalonsschroubendampferaktenconkurrenzgesellschaftbureau. It is the name of a steamboat line in Switzerland.

A motorist's Utopia would doubtless be a town where the traffic signal lights never changed from green to red, while the pedestrian's, we presume, would be one where they never changed from red to green.

Investigators of unemployment should not overlook the three Texas counties which reported to the Census Bureau that they had none.

The Cruise of the Half Canoe

SHE was a good canoe to look at, slim and shining and graceful in her smooth green coat; but she was no good to paddle in, because she leaked. Mending had no effect whatever. A sharp struggle ended in victory for the canoe, who found herself relegated to the cellar and, as she doubtless supposed and desired, forgotten.

Eventually the canoe's mistress left the village, and she told Polly, who lived next door, that the leaky old thing was hers to do with as she pleased.

Polly was elated. She was sure the canoe's defects had been exaggerated and its virtues underestimated. She was sure it could be made to float and to like it. She descended into the cellar with a searchlight and had a talk with the rebellious craft. When she ascended into daylight again, the canoe bumped up the stairs after her.

* * *

The first trip was a success, and Polly said: "I told you so." It is true that the canoeists began their voyage dry-shod and ended it with dripping feet; but they ended it on shore, and not in the middle of the bay. On the next trip they carpeted their vessel with a tarpaulin and pretended not to hear the water slopping about beneath it. The third trip ended dramatically, as they raced for home against the waters that rose steadily about their feet. The canoe was hoisted over the bulkhead, and condemned a second time to a landlubber's existence of inactivity and disgrace.

And so she might have ended her days, but for the Navigator.

The Navigator was the owner of a trim little sloop that was moored in the bay a few feet beyond Polly's bulkhead. He had been an engineer before the war, an aviator during it, and an explorer and the captain of many vessels after it. He was, in short, a man of distinction and some renown. He had a friend and inseparable companion who was nothing by profession, but a skillful worker in wood when he chose to be. Under the Navigator's wholesome influence he chose most of the time. When the two weren't sailing, the friend was enlarging the cabin of the sloop, or adding more bunks, or plate-glass windows, or parquet floors, or electric refrigeration in the galley.

The Navigator observed the derelict canoe in Polly's back yard and asked her about it. Polly told him.

"Look, Poll-O," said he, "suppose we use her to ferry us out to the boat. The dinghy's too heavy to lift over the bulkhead, and we've been thinking of getting a pungo. The canoe ought to be just the thing."

"She ought to," said Polly. "But she isn't. She leaks."

"Oh," said the Navigator, "we'll scrape her and caulk her and paint her, and she'll be all right."

* * *

So they scraped her and caulked her and painted her, but she wasn't all right. They paddled her out to the boat, moored her, and went sailing. When they returned she was all but under water. They managed to bail her out and reach shore; but her paddling days were clearly over—if indeed they had ever begun.

Or at least, so thought Polly. But she reckoned without the Navigator.

The next day the two men descended upon the renegade craft and walked round and round her, pondering, measuring, calculating, and a few hours later the Navigator's friend appeared, brandishing a saw.

"Ah," said Polly. "Firewood. At last. But why doesn't he break her up with an ax?"

But the Navigator's friend measured her from one end, and drew a line across her a little beyond the center, and began to saw very carefully on the line. One does not prepare firewood in this fashion. Polly went out and asked him what he was doing.

"Well, you see," he explained, "she only leaks at one end. So we're going to cut her in two and discard the bad end."

"I see," said Polly. "And what are you going to do with the good end?"

"Use it," said the Navigator's friend.

"What for?" asked Polly. "Window boxes?"

"Why, no," said the Navigator's friend. "We're going to put a back on her, and she'll be all right to paddle out to the boat in."

And that is precisely what they did.

The canoe could say nothing. Polly said plenty, but it did no good.

* * *

The Navigator and his friend went busily to work. That is, the friend worked while the Navigator sat on a box and acted as overseer. Coöperating in this manner, they fitted a board into the yawning end of the bisected craft. They put a new seat near the stern. They went over her carefully to be sure she was water-tight. They painted her black. And it is doubtful if the face of the deep had ever before been desecrated by such a bit of marine architecture as they proceeded to launch upon it.

Polly, to her regret, was not present at the launching; but she saw the half canoe bobbing at her mooring after her maiden trip. Polly waited eagerly for the return of the sloop. The half canoe waited patiently at her mooring, and did not sink. Apparently the Navigator had triumphed.

But the half canoe was to prove herself a creature of unforeseen resources. Her genius for leaking had been rudely curtailed, but she developed unexpected talents in its place. The Navigator climbed into her and headed her toward shore. She decided that she did not want to go to shore. Her unsuspecting occupant dipped his paddle to starboard. The canoe slid gently, but firmly, to port. He swung his paddle quickly over to port. She backed abruptly. He backwatered. She turned gently, in a wide and graceful curve. He tried a vast variety of strokes, and the canoe responded with intricate variations on her original steps, the while Polly looked on and enjoyed.

* * *

But the Navigator was satisfied with his ferry. In fact, he was proud of her. As she was the only creature of her kind in the world and in a sense his discovery, he had a right to be. He enumerated her virtues seriously to Polly. He admitted that she was difficult to steer, but she was sure to reach shore in her own time, if you knew how to manage her. Polly forbore asking him what "managing her" consisted of. She was light and easy to lift over the bulkhead. She did not leak. She fulfilled every condition that was required of her. In short, Polly felt persuaded that, like Little Orphant Annie, she had come to stay.

But this time Polly reckoned without the canoe.

Hitherto, however, she had resisted every attempt to persuade her to behave as canoes should, and it was not to be supposed that the Navigator's deed of violence would succeed where argument and cajolery had failed. She saved her trump card for the end, and on a certain day in autumn staged the last act of her spectacular career.

The Navigator had been working on the sloop, and was homeward bound in the canoe. It was a cold day, and he was wearing heavy boots and warm clothing. In the bottom of the canoe he had assembled a collection of bolts and nuts and cleats and belaying pins, and other paraphernalia essential to the well-being of a vessel.

Halfway to shore the canoe decided that the time had come to put an end to tyranny forever. Without warning, she dipped her bow and dove nose under. The Navigator and the nuts and bolts and cleats and belaying pins went down together into three feet of chill autumnal water.

* * *

The canoe is now the property of four small boys who live in a house surrounded by woods, far back from the water. She is an excellent rocking-horse, a first-rate locomotive, an incomparable fire engine. It is safe to predict that she will never be asked to be a canoe again.

B. B. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

People Urged to Keep Up Courage

THERE is a strong tendency in Germany at present to revive the courage that has somewhat suffered under the distressing economic conditions. Voices may be heard telling the people not to give way to pessimism, which is described as a subtle enemy. One of these appeals was written by Dr. Hans von Raumer, member of the Reichstag, where he belongs to the industrial German People's Party, and former Minister of Economic Affairs. Being one of the most respected men connected with public life in this country, his statement was published by the Berliner Tageblatt as a special message. It runs:

Wherever we look we see a crisis of confidence, a hopelessness which threatens to become a deteriorating agent and thus a grave danger. Is pessimism justified? He who knows the causes of the crisis must also know that the difficulties will prove insurmountable only if we cease to manifest sufficient strength to wish to overcome them. Pessimism always has been the wisdom of the unproductive. To productive and believing men every difficulty which life may pile up before them is nothing but the presentation of a problem, to solve which their lot has called them. To them faith in its solution stands behind the most serious situation. Just as in the life of the individual, so in the life of a nation, every situation becomes what the people make of it. The greatness of nations always sprang from distress. If our German distress is felt as one pertaining to all, if it brings together all those who are conscious of their responsibility and willing to make sacrifices, bridging all differences of opinion in joint work for the entirety of the nation—we will not only overcome the crisis, but our stress will unite us by realization of the mistakes which led to the crisis and by the leveling of unfruitful, differing views.

* * *

German Children Fond of Music

That the Germans are a musical nation nobody will deny, and perhaps the German children are more genuinely fond of music than those of almost any other nation. This is plainly seen, or rather heard, in Berlin elementary schools; there is no compulsion in attending the music classes, and the results are frequently surprising. Many of these schools possess an orchestra, as it is proudly termed, one of which comprises some forty executants. The children, boys and girls from six to eleven years, play with skill and with a heartiness that cannot fail to impress their hearers. The majority of the instruments are naturally of the simplest kind, such as mouth organ, xylophone, drum and fife, but some of the children play the piano and several the violin very creditably. The head master takes a lively interest in the weekly orchestra performances and with the class teacher it is a labor of love. He has even organized a vocal quartet of picked voices which the orchestra accompanies. A great desire is manifested among all the small musicians to become conductor, and the teacher has difficulty in selecting the most qualified to try their hand at conducting, turn and turn about. Marches and folk songs, the latter arranged for concert playing, are the chief favorites among the children.

* * *

Book Breaks World Record

Erich Maria Remarque's book, "All Quiet on the Western Front," has, according to his German publishers' statement, broken the world's record for any modern book of fiction. Figures just published by that firm are interesting. The number of German copies sold in little over one year amounted to 1,000,000; translated copies sold were proportionately great in number: France, 440,000; America, 325,000; England, 310,000; Czechoslovakia, 81,000; Spain, 75,000; Norway and Denmark, 70,000; Holland, 70,000; Sweden, 57,000; Japan, 50,000; Lettland, 23,000; Finland, 22,000; Hungary, 21,000; Poland, 20,000; Yiddish edition, 6700; Rumania, 6000; Bulgaria, 5500; Greece, 3000; Russia, 2000. Italy is the only country where the sale of the book has been prohibited.

* * *

Cable Railway for Black Forest

The first cable suspended railway in the Black Forest—leading from Freiburg up to the "Schauinsland" Mountain, where a magnificent view is obtained—will soon be completed. The two and one-half-inch cables are now in place and the stations are already finished. The cables, each of which is one and one-eighth miles long, are maintained at the same tension by 230 tons of counterweights. The cabins carry twenty-three and twenty-five passengers, and 300 to 324 persons can be transported in each direction hourly. The trip up the mountain of about two and one-quarter miles takes eighteen minutes.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Hard to Buy Booze in Bay Region

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have greatly enjoyed the Monitor's series on prohibition. I spend half of my business time traveling, and I am sure that I do not see a drunk more often than once in three months. The boys tell me, and they are the boys who ought to know, that it is exceedingly difficult to purchase booze of any kind in the entire Bay Region. Many declare that they have given up entirely the drinking of it, as the effort required to get hold of it makes it not worth while.

Oakland, Calif. CHARLES L. SALTER.